FBIS DAILY REPORT

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PRESIDENT TORRELIO OPENS RIVER PLATE CONFERENCE

PY112033 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 11 Nov 81

[Text] In an atmosphere full of optimism regarding the future of regional integration, the five foreign ministers of the River Plate Basin this morning opened their 12th conference. The conference will continue until next Saturday. Bolivian President Celso Torrelio Villa, at the solemn inaugural ceremony, opened the multilateral negotiations with a speech in which he specified the problems which must be dealt with on a priority basis at the subregional level.

The Bolivian chief of state arrived in Santa Cruz at 1030. A half hour later he was welcomed by the five foreign ministers at the conference site where he opened the appropriate deliberations.

The president's first words were words of welcome for the participants:

[Begin Torrelio Villa recording] With deep satisfaction I want to express, in the name of the Bolivian Government and people, a most cordial welcome to your excellencies the foreign ministers of the fraternal signatory countries of the River Plate Basin Treaty. The profound desire for integration and the feeling of American brotherhood of the Bolivian people enhance this opportunity in which, after a review of the achievements within the framework of the treaty programs, the prospects for the future of these five nations will become more dynamic. [end recording]

General Torrelio Villa stressed the special significance of the treaty because it embraces a subregion enormously rich in natural resources. These potential sources will allow the transformation of the living conditions of our peoples, he stated. He then added that physical integration through the development of highway infrastructure becomes very important. He stated: [Begin recording] The River Plate Basin Treaty has a special significance because the implementation of its programs gives us the opportunity to bring about profound changes in our economies and (?properties). The integration of an increasingly more interdependent world is a must for all because we are forced to make the maximum efforts to accept integration as the most effective means and instrument for the harmonious development of our countries, for the progress of our peoples and for breaking our dependency at long last. [end recording]

He added that the path we have ahead is long, especially when we seek the integration of nations at different levels of economic and social development. Referring to the geographical situation of Bolivia, the president stated: [Begin recording] Our geographic situation is that of a country located in the middle of three great hydrographic basins -- the Pacific, the Amazon and the River Plate -- and the integrationist feeling of our people leads us to become a center toward which others gravitate and at the same time a participant as well in all the integration programs and processes now existing in South America. The experience gained in all these processes will be used for the benefit of the River Plate Basin Treaty. [end recording]

In another passage the Bolivian president identified the main problems which the countries of the region are facing and stated seven or eight specific problems. He said: Reserves of nonrenewable natural resources are decreasing; the countries are facing an accelerated demographic growth, their needs are increasing constantly; the production of food is insufficient; the use of renewable natural resources demands investments at increasingly more complex and more expensive technological levels; and finally, the time which is left to solve the infrastructure deficiencies is becoming shorter and shorter, and domestic saving is insufficient to cover these requirements by itself.

In view of this situation he said: [Begin recording] In view of this situation, the study of projects for interconnecting the river basins of the River Plate, the Orinoco and the Amazon, of our continent is of great significance. This program shows us without a doubt that all our projects and programs, especially those [words indistinct], with the best understanding [passage indistinct]. [end recording]

## Argentine Minister's Speech

PY112239 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1955 GMT 11 Nov 81

[Report on speech by Argentine Foreign Minister Oscar Camilion at the opening session of the 12th River Plate Basin Foreign Minister's Conference on 11 November in Santa Cruz, Bolivia]

[Text] In his speech Argentine Foreign Minister Oscar Camilion stated that the development of each member country of the River Plate Basin contributes to the development of the remaining members, therefore, it is something which concerns all of us. The foreign minister said that because of this we are faced with the challenge of adequately putting our priorities in order to make efficient use of our available resources which, in fact, are limited.

During his speech Camilion evaluated the projects and achievements of the River Plate Basin Treaty and pointed out that there are a series of projects underway which are a praiseworthy example of regional cooperation. In citing some of these projects he mentioned the Argentine-Uruguayan Salto Grande Dam, whose results he termed gratifying, and the Paraguayan-Brazilian Itaipu Dam which will become operational in 1983. He also mentioned the imminent construction of the Yacyreta Dam, the progress made in the Argentine-Brazilian projects in the Alto-Uruguay Basin, the General Artigas and General San Martin Bridges over the Uruguay River, the Friendship Bridge, the San Ignacio de Loyola Bridge, the Posadas-Encarnacion Bridge (being built) and a lengthy list of other projects underway, finished or about to be finished.

In evaluating the achievements against the objectives outlined by those who signed the Brasilia agreement in 1969, Camilion maintained that it is only fair to admit that we are still far from having satisfied all the expectations which the richness of our basin gives rise to, but at the same time we should realize the degree of progress we have reached. He added that it is legitimate and healthy to point out that we still have a lot to do, and that it also true that we should redouble our effort in order to do a lot more. He said it is our responsibility to promote the harmonious and balanced development of the River Plate Basin through the basic guidelines of a common policy. He maintained that that objective, in short, is a regional projection of our own regional policies and added that the foreign ministers were well aware that the development of each of the countries contributes to the development of the remaining countries and therefore is something which concerns all of us.

However, he explained, the task we have before us is not easy. We are faced with the challenge of adequately establishing our priorities in order to make efficient use of our available resources which, in fact, are limited. Stimulus should be provided in carefully chosen directions. It is necessary to justly decide where the efforts will be made. It is absolutely necessary to be alert because it is onerous to make a mistake. Further on the Argentine minister referred to the need to preserve the river resources to the best extent possible and advocated an adequate regional mechanism for exchanging hydrometeorological information between the countries that signed the agreement. In this regard Minister Camilion stated that we are naturally interested in the quality of the waters, which is of utmost importance for the preservation of a natural resource.

He then reviewed the various measures aimed at preserving those resources that were established during previous meetings held by the foreign ministers within the framework of the agreement. He said that it is quite clear now that an adequate expression of the countries' political will is required in order to fulfill the goals we have set ourselves.

Brazilian Minister's Speech

PY120211 Paris AFP in Spanish 2255 GMT 11 Nov 81

[Report on speech by Brazilian Foreign Minister Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro at the opening session of the 12th River Plate Basin Foreign Minister's Conference on 11 November in Santa Cruz, Bolivia]

[Text] Santa Cruz, Bolivia, 11 Nov [AFP] -- Today Brazilian Foreign Minister Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro advocated the harmonious development and the physical integration of the member countries of the River Plate Basin and the struggle against the contamination of the important rivers of the region.

In a speech at the 12th meeting of foreign ministers of the River Plate Basin (Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay) in Santa Cruz, Bolivia, Saraiva Guerreiro also talked about the subjects referred to by his Argentine counterpart, Oscar Camilion, who spoke during this morning's session. The foreign minister asserted that they had met to fulfill an important step in the harmonious development and physical integration purposes of the River Plate Basin Treaty. He added that this treaty has a future of profitable achievements despite the difficulties which all the countries of the region are experiencing and which are the reflection of an unfavorable world situation.

At another point in his speech Saraiva Guerreiro pointed out that the current initiatives of the member countries of the River Plate Basin, aimed at promoting the economic growth of the region and the full development of its resources, should develop jointly with other issues of great importance such as making an effort to preserve the environment and the quality of the waters. In this regard he stated that the interrelated projects being carried out to preserve the environment have already started to yield important results at the internal level.

The Brazilian foreign minister recalled that this is a second time that a meeting of foreign ministers of the River Plate Basin had been held in Santa Cruz. The first meeting was held here in 1968.

He asserted that the [words indistinct] of the River Plate Basin Treaty which was signed the following year (1969) reflects the vast spectrum of reciprocal interests which allow us to fulfill our objectives of uniting our energy and efforts for regional development. The foreign minister stated that it is proper to point out the important role and the dynamism of the River Plate Basin financial fund, whose loans amount to sizeable figures. This fund is asserting itself promisingly among international financial organizations, multiplying and intensifying its [words indistinct].

Saraiva Guerreiro ended his speech by praising the (?fraternal) friendship and the reciprocal appreciation which has been established among the people of the region with the objective of [word indistinct] the opportunities and means for cooperation.

PRESIDENT VIOLA IMPROVED, LEAVES HOSPITAL

PY101934 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1900 GMT 10 Nov 81

[Text] Buenos Aires, 10 Nov (NA) -- The following is the text of the official presidential communique reporting the release of the chief of state from the military hospital and his departure for the Olivos residence. "A few minutes after 1400, President Roberto Eduardo Viola left the Dr Cosme Argerich Central Military Hospital where he was hospitalized yesterday for a medical checkup due to a temporary indisposition, the symptom of which was arterial hypertension.

"The special tests carried out this morning determined that President Viola was in condition to leave the hospital for his Olivos residence.

"The president left the hospital room on the second floor and was accompanied by Public Information Secretary Gen Jose Ortiz and Chief of the Military Household Rear Adm Roberto Benito Moya as far as the front door of the hospital. His wife Nelida Giorgio de Viola and his son Roberto Viola were also at his side.

"At the front door of the hospital Viola was given a farewell by Gen Adolfo Stel, director of the Central Military Hospital. After the protocol farewell, General Viola and his wife got into the presidential automobile and departed for the Olivos residence."

Viola To Rest at Olivos

PY112038 Buenos Aires LA NACION in Spanish 11 Nov 81 pp 1, 14

[Excerpt] Yesterday, after undergoing a series of medical tests, Lt Gen Roberto Eduardo Viola was discharged from the Central Military Hospital from where he returned to the presidential Olivos residence where he is supposed to rest. Through inquiries made by LA NACION in official circles it was learned, however, that the president will fully exercise the presidency during the rest period prescribed by the doctors who are treating him.

Yesterday, during a 15 minute meeting at Government House, the interior minister briefed his cabinet colleagues and state under secretaries on the president's state of health. According to reliable sources, using that opportunity General Liendo disclosed that the president would return to work next Monday [16 November] although he did not dismiss the possibility that he may return the day after tomorrow.

VIOLA SEES NO POSSIBILITY OF WAR WITH CHILE

PY101751 Buenos Aires LA NACION in Spanish 9 Nov 81 pp 1, 5

[Text] President Viola has stated that "there is no" possibility of an armed conflict with Chile over the border dispute in the Beagle area and he added that the Argentine Armed Forces have no intention of "creating, generating or supporting any political organization."

President Viola made this statement and others pertaining to national and international issues in an interview that was published yesterday by the Peruvian newspaper LA PRENSA. The armed forces, which assumed power in Argentina in 1976, have no intention of creating, generating, or supporting any political organization. This statement was made by Gen Roberto Viola, the present leader of the Argentine military government, in an exclusive interview he granted to Peruvian journalist Enrique Alvarez Calderon, from LA PRENSA. During the interview Gen Roberto Viola discussed national and international issues.

Regarding Argentina's sociopolitical future, he said that "it is our aspiration that all political parties and national opinion trends will be spontaneously organized by the Argentine people."

Asked whether this had not been the case in the past, Viola said that "Argentina's political past in the last 40 years has been marked by a leader of a very particular nature who despite living abroad still exerted a powerful influence on Argentina's political life." He noted: "It was not a normal period, quite the contrary."

Viola said, moreover, that the basic objective of the armed forces upon assuming power in 1976 was to establish the necessary conditions to achieve a stable and truly democratic regime. Asked by the Peruvian journalist what he meant by a "stable democracy," Viola said: "solid and strong, but not in the totalitarian sense, rather in the sense of a democracy that has within its framework the necessary elements to defend itself." He added: "It must be strong through the free play of democratic institutions. These must complement or balance each other in case there are any problems."

Asked about the situation of the negotiations with Chile regarding the southern border dispute in the Beagle Channel, Viola answered that "there is no possibility of an armed conflict as a result of the papal mediation." He added that "at present negotiations are advancing on the basis of the proposal that has been submitted by Pope John Paul II."

Regarding other international issues, Gen Roberto Viola expressed his country's concern over the present situation in El Salvador and added that Argentina is willing to actively cooperate to achieve a solution to this conflict. The Argentine president noted, moreover, that his country and the government he presides over will fulfill the responsibility they assumed through the Rio de Janeiro Protocol which was signed in 1942 and which establishes guidelines for defining the Peruvian-Ecuadorean border.

During the interview Viola said: "We will serve peace by striving to achieve equity in the relations of these two sister nations." It must be noted that as a guarantor-country of the Rio de Janeiro Protocol, along with Chile, Brazil and the United States, Argentina actively participated in establishing peace along the Peruvian-Ecuadorean border.

VIOLA, SIGAUT DISCUSS ECONOMIC ISSUES

PY091657 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1800 GMT 30 Oct 81

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 30 Oct 81 (TELAM) -- President Roberto Viola and Finance Minister Lorenzo Sigaut last night said that some sectors whose sole concern is the protection of their own interests are presently making evident efforts in order to hamper the government's action. They spoke at the dinner offered by the Buenos Aires Stock Exchange on the occasion of the celebration of its 127th anniversary.

President Viola, who delivered the closing speech at the celebration, said that the rumors and attitudes detected in the last few hours are not the usual ones. He regarded them as the counteroffensive which -- according to his prediction -- would be launched in the wake of the results of the first 6-months of his term in office. Viola recalled that in the press conference he had granted for the purpose of evaluating the results of this first period he had foreseen the possibility of a counteroffensive, which is reportedly taking place now. However, he reiterated his confidence that "we will successfully negotiate our way out of the complex play of pressures." In addition, he insisted that the private sector is the main driving force of the economy, and added that measures will be taken in order to revitalize productive activities.

In turn, Sigaut denounced what he called visible attempts at hampering the creation of the great nation that we want. He confirmed that the present exchange policy will remain in effect. He warned that such absurd attempts are evident in the rumors that suggest the resignation of someone who, at the time he was appointed minister, gave up -- among several other things -- the right to resign.

Such attempts are also manifested when rumors are spread that we are going to put controls on foreign exchange or that exchange rates will be unified by letting the commercial rate -- which is the correct one -- rise to the level of a financial exchange rate which is based on unjustified expectations.

He also said that attempts at hampering the life of the nation are made when the possible effects of a drought are overemphasized, when the truth is not reported at the end of such a drought, and when irresponsible estimates which have nothing to do with reality are made instead. He also included among those attempts the statements asserting that we spend too much money out of public funds when we negotiate agreements with sectors whose revitalization is socioeconomically useful, thus giving rise to an unbridled fiscal deficit based on inaccurate figures, while the government, the enterprises, the consumers and the country in general profit by such agreements.

The finance minister commented on the exchange market and made clear that "we will continue developing the present active exchange policy in the commercial market in order to encourage productive activities."

Meanwhile, he said that buyers and sellers will be allowed to operate at their own risk on the financial market, but he warned that nobody should be surprised by any sporadic deals that the economic authorities may decide to carry out on that market. In this regard he said that nonspeculative transactions which [presumably -- are channeled through] the financial market and the entire economic policy require constant attention and a watchful and responsible attitude from the government, and strong punishment for fraud and for violation of the rules.

As for other economic issues, Sigaut said that this year's balance of payments will be practically balanced, with a 6-percent economic growth and an 8-percent increase in the industrial GNP in 1982.

He also said that during the current term public expenditure showed an overall 7.8-percent decline compared to 1980, and that since the private sector had to be directly and indirectly helped by the treasure, savings at public institutions were actually higher.

As for the restructuring of the state based on the subsidiary principle, Sigaut said that two main conditions have to be met: the government's willingness to carry it out and a private sector ready to give an adequate response by assuming an attitude that will not involve requests for any kind of subsidies.

As for the capital market, he reasserted that a system is under study for the issuing of bonds which can be negotated by the enterprises, with the support of financial institutions that will guarantee the redemption of such bonds. This system foresees tax reductions for the fourth income tax bracket and a short bond freeze. Sigaut recalled that the abolishment of compulsory nominal stocks is under study, that the amendment of the law on corporations has been started and that it has been decided not to establish a tariff scale [arancelamiento] for the National Securities Commission.

ECONOMY MINISTER TERMS VISIT TO SPAIN POSITIVE

PY091512 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2100 GMT 8 Nov 81

[Text] Buenos Aires, 8 Nov (NA) -- Today Economy Minister Lorenzo Sigaut denied the accuracy of criticism of his economic program. After denying that a "speculation-based economy" exists, he asserted that on the contrary, "the basic guidelines for developing an economy of production" have been set. He also stated that the peso-dollar exchange rate "is subject to the market" and estimated that next year the official and commercial exchange markets might merge.

In referring to international issues the minister stated that he believed that the expansion of the EEC is harmful for the development of Latin American countries and also disclosed that Spain might grant Argentina a $600-million credit.

Sigaut made these statements to journalists at Ezeiza Airport upon his arrival from Madrid where he attended the Latin American Economic Cooperation Conference accompanied by Finance Under Secretary Hugo Lamonica. He termed his visit to Spain "positive" and referred to "three issues," two of them directly involved with the conference he attended. He said that from the "point of view of commerce, investment, finance and transfer of technology we met a positive attitude for economic cooperation."

Sigaut stated that during the conference there was a "strong relationship" and a broad debate during which "all the delegations clearly established the Latin American and Iberian -- especially the Spanish -- position."

Although he denied that a "regular mechanism" had been established, he pointed out that, nevertheless, we "will continue to hold this type of meeting in the future," and disclosed that the next one will be in about 2 years time in Lima, Peru. He pointed out that the second positive issue of the meeting was that "practically every Latin American country and Argentina especially" stated that the expansion of the EEC is harmful for Latin America.

He stated that the EEC "has a very aggressive agriculture policy and an aggressive policy on granting of subsidies for the export of industrialized and nonindustrialized goods" and and that "it does not really follow the rules of the game which are usually considered best." He said that during the meeting it was especially stated that it brings "no relief" to the Latin American countries' problems with the EEC "every time some country joins the EEC." He pointed out that "from this point of view we have established the Argentine position which has been clear and has been shared by the rest of the Latin American countries, although not all of them have or have had relations with the EEC to the same degree." However, Sigaut stated that he believes that the possibility of Spain entering the EEC "may mitigate, help and influence from within the decisions made by the EEC."

He said that "on the other hand, we have already sovereignly established our position with the EEC through the Foreign Relations Ministry, the Commerce and Maritime Interests Ministry and other areas related to the economy."

Regarding the "third issue" which he termed important, he disclosed that they had discussed with Spanish officials and businessmen the "concrete possibilities of making direct captive and noncaptive investments [inversiones cautivas y no cautivas] in Argentina." He pointed out that this subject was discussed with the Spanish economy and commerce and foreign affairs ministers and with the director of the energy and mining program as well as with an important group of Spanish investors. At this point Under Secretary Lamonica interrupted to disclose details about the concrete possibilities of obtaining a $600-million credit. He stated that there are "possibilities of investments which will be made partly as credits for export and partly as financial credits, but that this still must be reconciled with other areas."

Sigaut then referred to the criticism of the government's economic policy. The minister stated that "those who criticize are out of step" because, although he admitted that "at other times there may have been a speculation-based economy," he maintained that at present "we have set the basic guidelines for the development of a production economy." The economy minister insisted: "I believe that those who criticize have missed their time and are out of step."

Regarding the increase of the dollar price during the past week he stated that "the exchange policy in the financial market is definitely established." Regarding the possibility of the dollar going up or droppint he said that this is something "which may or may not happen, depending on the market; it is a question of supply and demand." He ended his statements by answering a question as to whether the increase of the dollar could prevent a merge of the exchange markets by dimissing such a possibility and pointing out that "next year would be the right time" to achieve this merging of the market.

COUNTRY WANTS TO ENTER INTERNATIONAL ARMS MARKET

PY090258 Paris AFP in Spanish 1240 GMT 4 Nov 81

[By Claude Urraca]

[Text] Buenos Aires, 4 Nov (AFP) -- The Argentine arms industry, which has grown significantly in recent years thanks to agreements with FRG industry in particular, has been trying for some months to export to the African and Asian markets. The spearhead in the export effort is the antiguerrilla Pucara aircraft and the Argentine medium tank (TAM), as well as the light arms Argentina already sells abroad quite extensively.

The Pucara is a biturboprop, two-seat, multimission plane manufactured by the military aircraft factory in Cordoba, 700 km northeast of Buenos Aires. According to specialists, this plane has the best prospects for getting a share of the burgeoning arms market. In the antiguerrilla category, the Pucara has only the U.S.-made Bronco as a competitor. The Pucar is equipped with four machineguns and two cannons, has excellent maneuvering capability at medium speed and is considered an ideal plane for short-distance support and antiguerrilla warfare. Up to now only Uruguay has bought the plane. It has six of them and an option to buy two more.

The Philippines and Thailand have expressed interest in this model but have not yet signed contracts. Discussions are centered on the French Turbomeca Astazou turboprop, which is part of the Pucara's equipment and is not well-known internationally.

The prospective buyers would like to have the Pucara equipped with the better known U.S. Garret engines. So far some 40 Purcaras have been manufactured.

The Argentine Air Force is preparing another project: a jet trainer, the IA-63, a prototype of which will be built in 1982 with assistance from the German Dornier Company. The IA-63 will be equipped with U.S. Garret engines and could eventually be used as an attack plane.

Within the army, interest is centered on the TAM, a 30-ton medium tank designed by the German Thyssen Henschel Company based on the German Marder model. It is armed with a 105-milimeter cannon and two machineguns, has a speed of up to 72 km per hour and a 900-km range. The military factory near Buenos Aires also manufactures two other TAM versions -- a troop transport vehicle (CVTP) and a mortar-equipped combat vehicle (VCTM). An initial series of 200 units of each model will be manufactured. Several Middle East countries have expressed interest in acquiring the TAM, but no contract has yet been signed for sales abroad despite Argentina's effort to exports this material as the only means of reducing the high production cost of this equipment.

In Cordoba and Rosario, military factories are manufacturing pistols, handmachineguns and automatic and semiautomatic rifles under license from the Belgian National Arms Factory. Some 100,000 units are manufactured annually, 90 percent of which is exported, according to reliable sources.

The Argentine Navy, in turn, builds a Hercules-type destroyer using British technology and Meko-140-type missile-launching corvettes with German technology. Germany also provides technology for building 1,400 and 1,700-ton conventional submarines.

In the arms sale race, Argentina is running way behind its Latin American competitor, Brazil, which has already sold its Cascavel armored cars and Bandeirante planes on the international market.

PAPER NOTES IMPROVED GRAIN SALES, SALES TO USSR

PY120036 Buenos Aires Herald in English 11 Nov 81 p 11

[Text] Exports of grain and grain products increased by 64 percent during the first 10 months of the year, as compared with the same period last year, according to a National Grain Broad report. Grain exports increased by 70 percent and the total of grain products exported during that time was 18 percent higher than sales during the first 10 months of 1980. Total sales so far this year have amounted to 13.3 million dollars.

Grain sales between January and October amount to 20 million tons, as against 11.7 million tons during the first 10 months of last year. Sales of farm products during the first 10 months of the year totalled 1.8 million tons as against 1.5 million tons during the first 10 months of 1980.

Exports this year show an increase of 8.2 million tons as against sales during the same period last year. On the other hand, the increase in the sale of farm products was only 291,372 tons during this year as against the similar period last year. Exports during the month of October totalled 986,576 tons of which 269,796 tons corresponded to grains and 716,780 tons to farm products.

The Soviet Union was the largest grain buyer, followed by Italy, Mexico and Brazil. According to the broad's report, the Soviet Union was responsible for purchasing 77 percent of Argentina's grain exports. The United States took only 0.5 percent of Argentina's farm production. Sales to Brazil totalled 2.2 percent of Argentina's foreign grain trade, but even so it is Argentina's largest Latin American buyer with the exception of Mexico.

TORRELIO DISCUSSES STATE CONTROL OF RESOURCES

PY101238 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 10 Nov 81

[Excerpts] Bolivian President Celso Torrelio has stated that the new investment law, which will be approved soon, will make national and foreign capital more accessible. Torrelio made this statement at a ceremony commemorating the 29th anniversary of the 7th (?Chiches) Cavalry Regiment located in (?Tunilla).

He noted, however, that this policy does not mean that we are handing over the control of our resources to the private sector. He added that the government will defend responsibly and effectively the sovereignty of the nation. It will, therefore, maintain strategic resources under its control.

PLANNING MINISTER LAUDS U.S. RECOGNITION

PY101154 La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 5 Nov 81 p 1

[Excerpt] Planning and Coordination Minister Adolfo Linares Arraya stated yesterday that "the U.S. recognition of Bolivia is undoubtedly a positive fact because it opens the path of dialogue and cooperation." He indicated, however, that "we cannot link this fact to our economic situation. It is a positive fact, but we cannot talk about solutions because relations and talks with financial organizations are still in effect and normal. The country must seek solutions at this level," in answer to a question about whether the U.S. recognition involved a solution to the main problems of the country.

ENTEL TO IMPROVE COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM

PY101820 La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 5 Nov 81 p 9

[Excerpts] The National Telecommunications Enterprise (ENTEL) will install a national telecommunications network which will operate through earth-satellite stations, according to what Col Hector Caballero, Bolivian transport minister reported yesterday.

The project has been submitted for the consideration of the National Economic and Planning Council (CONEPLAN) and it is expected that by mid-December the necessary equipment will be purchased through public bids.

The installation of domestic ground stations would mainly take advantage of current telecommunications facilities owned by the state through the National Telecommunications Company.

The transport and communications minister explained that the goal of the project in question, called "DOMSAT," is to merge communications services of Beni and Pando Departments with those of border areas of Santa Cruz Department, thus providing reliable and high-quality telephone, telegraph, telex and television services at both domestic and foreign levels. He also said that the overall Telecommunications Plans Commission (CEPITEL) had submitted this plan to the Transport and Communications Ministry in May this year.

The first phase of the project provides for the installation of domestic ground stations in La Paz, Riberalta, Cobija, Reyes and Puerto Suarez, and radio links with Guayaramerin, San Buenaventura, Rurrenabaque, San Borja, Santa Rosa and Mutun.

The minister also reported that there is a study underway to create a national television broadcasting network. It has been indicated that ENTEL is planning to install "broad-band" microwave links at the Tuti and Juno repeater stations in Cochabamba in order to reach Trinidad, Valle Alto of Cochabamba and the area of the Trinidad-Chapare highway.

INTER-AMERICAN DEFENSE BOARD DELEGATION VISITS

PY110258 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 0100 GMT 11 Nov 81

[Excerpt] This afternoon members of the Inter-American Defense Board arrived in La Paz where they will hold meetings with high-ranking government, civilian and military authorities.

The delegation is headed by Lt Gen (John W. McHenry) of the U.S. Army and the vice president of the board, Col (Julio Cesar Avila Jirones) of the Guatemalan Army.

Upon arrival at El Alto International Airport the members of the Inter-American Defense Board stated that they will visit government and armed forces authorities. Their agenda includes a meeting with the president of the republic, Gen Celso Torrelio Villa, the commanders of the three forces and the defense minister whom they will visit at his office on Wednesday morning.

PRESS CONDEMNS PERUVIAN PRESIDENT ON SEA OUTLET

PY102029 Paris AFP in Spanish 1414 GMT 10 Nov 81

[Text] La Paz, 10 Nov (AFP) -- The Bolivian press has condemned, with unusual strength, the statement made by Peruvian President Fernando Belaunde who claimed that the Organization of American States (OAS) has no power to deal with Bolivia's demand to return to the sea. Bolivian Foreign Minister Gonzalo Romero said he did not believe such a statement was made. Romero said it is surely a misinterpretation by the press, because he cannot believe that Peru has changed its traditional friendly policy toward Bolivia. He added that he will make additional statements after he becomes acquainted with the official text of the statement made by the Peruvian president.

In turn, the newspaper HOY regretted that Belaunde had adopted without further ado the Chilean thesis concerning the bilateral status of the Bolivian problem, siding with the country of the Mapuche, although Peru was also the victim of the aggressive war of 1879 when Bolivia lost its sea coast.

PRESENCIA, which is one of the more prestigious morning newspapers in the country, pointed out that it is surprising and unexpected, to say the least, that Peru had abandoned its former position, to which it had adhered for decades, in order to support Chile's opinion.

FRG, FRENCH FIRMS WANT TO PROSPECT FOR URANIUM

PY090052 Paris AFP in Spanish 1701 GMT 7 Nov 81

[Text] The FRG's Uranerz-Bergbau company is interested in prospecting for radioactive minerals which might be found in Bolivia's southwest region near the border with Chile, the Bolivian Nuclear Energy Commission [COBOEN] disclosed today.

COBOEN also indicated that a similar proposal had previously been submitted by the French company COGEMA. The two proposals will be compared before accepting the most advantageous one.

Preliminary studies have shown that there are significant uranium deposits in Bolivian territory.

NEGOTIATIONS TO ACQUIRE FIGHTER PLANES CONTINUE

PY090139 Paris AFP in Spanish 1404 GMT 6 Nov 81

[Text] La Paz, 6 Nov (AFP) -- Bolivia will continue negotiations to acquire fighter planes from Belgium and the United States, Gen Natalio Morales Mosquera, commander of the Bolivian Air Force [FAB], announced here today. Apparently, General Mosquera referred to 52 planes recently discarded by NATO which are being overhauled. The FAB commander stated that the existence of problems in the Southern Cone imposes on Bolivia the need to have an air force equipped as the circumstances demand.

PDS-GOVERNMENT CRISIS REACHING 'CRITICAL POINT'

PY111256 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 11 Nov 81

[Text] The crisis betweens the Social Democratic Party [PDS] and the government has been aggravated with the position adopted by PDS leader Cantidio Sampaio, who decided to support Justice Minister Ibrahim Abi-Ackel. Meanwhile PDS Senate leader Nilo Coelho refused to appear before the Council for the Defense of Human Rights, presided over by the justice minister.

Sampaio agrees with the minister that electoral amendment proposals must be withdrawn from Congress. Coelho, however, disagrees in other aspects. PDS deputy leader Murilo Badaro who was picked to represent Coelho at the meeting of the council also disagrees. The deputy leader did not appear either, probably as a protest for the minister's opposition to the proposal of which Badaro is the sponsor.

According to some PDS factions, the disagreements between the government and the PDS have reached a critical point.

PDS Loses Majority

PY092343 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1540 GMT 9 Nov 81

[Excerpts] Brasilia, 9 Nov (TELAM) -- For the first time since it took power in 1964, the Brazilian revolutionary government had lost its absolute majority in the Chamber of Deputies. Deputy Prisco Viana, secretary general of the Social Democratic Party [PDS] the progovernment party, revealed today that party colleagues Paulo Pimentel and Lucio Cioni, as well as their alternate deputies, Aroldo Moleta and Moacir Lopes, have requested that their memberships in the PDS be canceled.

According to Prisco Viana, Paulo Pimentel, Lucio Cioni and Aroldo Moleta have announced their decision to join the Brazilian Democratic Mobilization Party [PMDB], the largest opposition bloc, while Moacir Lopes has announced his decision to apply for admittance to the Popular Party [PP], the second largest opposition bloc.

As a consequence of the new desertions, the PDS bloc has now been reduced to 210 deputies. Deputy Viana admitted that the relative majority is uncomfortable, and added that it should be recalled that bills submitted to Congress are not debated in the Chamber of Deputies alone, but in the Senate as well, where the PDS have a majority of 37 senators against 30 for the opposition.

Deputy Thales Ramalho, secretary general of the PP, said the opposition parties, through a coalition, may demand recognition of its majority, thus taking away from the PDS the privileges granted to it by internal congressional regulations. According to these regulations, it is up to the majority bloc to designate mixed commission presidents, technical commission presidents, as well as to exercise the chairmanship of plenary sessions. With the loss of the majority, the progovernment party will have to enter into negotiations because we live in a democratic regime and traditionally negotiations are democracy at work, Ramalho noted.

Two Join PDS

PY120105 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 11 Nov 81 p 3

[Excerpt] Brasilia -- With the membership of Deputy Geraldo Bulhoes of Alagoas and Deputy Walter de Castro of Mato Grosso, who joined the Social Democratic Party [PDS] yesterday, the progovernment party has regained its absolute majority in the Chamber of Deputies, where it can again count on 212 votes. The two deputies have confirmed their affiliation with the PDS.

ARRESTED FRENCH PRIESTS MOVED TO BELEM FOR TRIAL

PY101500 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes in Portuguese 1000 GMT 10 Nov 81

[Excerpt] The two French priests arrested in Brazil have been transferred from Brasilia to Belem, where they were taken to the 2d Jungle Infantry Battalion of the 8th Military Region. The National Conference of Brazilian Bishops (CNBB) was surprised by this decision. CNBB Secretary General (Luciano Mendes de Almeida) regarded this decision as a disappointment. He made the following statement to our reporter (Maria Sida):

[Begin recording] As we all know from press reports, the French priests are under arrest at a military unit in Belem in the custody of the judge of the 8th region and awaiting the summons for the trial. In our opinion this measure is not fair, although it is legal since it has been taken in keeping with the law, because the priests have a fixed residence, they are not [word indistinct] and they have already suffered enough by their arrest. We hope that the authority that decided on this preventive imprisonment will also be willing to soften this measure, specifying that the priests are in the custody of the authorities in order to respond to any court measure. [end recording]

GOVERNMENT TO SUPPORT SAUDI MIDDLE EAST PLAN

PY120138 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 11 Nov 81 p 7

[Excerpts] Through Itamaraty, the Brazilian Government has decided to support the Saudi Middle East plan after analyzing the proposal and concluding that it is in line with Brazilian policy for that region, according to diplomatic sources yesterday. The Brazilian position will be disclosed in a speech by Brazil's UN ambassador, Sergio Correia da Costa, to the 36th UN General Assembly session late this month, when the Middle East questions on the assembly's agenda will be discussed.

The Saudi peace plan is viewed by Itmaraty as the only instrument capable of promoting effective peace in the region, because it will permit a solution to the problem of 2 million Palestinian refugees and it recognizes the right of all countries in the region to live in peace. Although the names of those countries have been omitted, the Saudi plan implies a change of position by the Saudis, who used to insist on not recognizing Israel's existence.

TRADE FIGURES WITH SOVIET UNION FAVOR BRAZIL

PY101224 Paris AFP in Spanish 1049 GMT 10 Nov 81

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, 10 Nov (AFP) -- It was reported here today that the Brazilian surplus in its trade with the Soviet Union during the first 8 months of 1981 increased to $505,414,000. The report, released by the Bank of Brazil Foreign Trade Department, added that Brazilian exports to the Soviet Union during that period totaled $513,006,000 against $221,312,000 during the same period last year. Brazilian imports of Soviet products during the period January-August 1981 amounted to $8,592,000 against $20,033,000 during the same period in 1980.

POLISH DEPUTY MINISTER ARRIVES FOR DEBT TALKS

PY101151 Paris AFP in Spanish 0234 GMT 10 Nov 81

[Text] Brasilia, 9 Nov (AFP) -- The Brazilian Foreign Ministry has reported that Polish Minister of Foreign Trade and Maritime Economy Antoni Karas arrived here today to study with Brazilian officials the way Poland will pay its debt to Brazil. The debt now amounts to $1.4 billion, reimbursable in several years, according to sources close to the Brazilian Foreign Ministry. Liquidation of the debt could be made through Brazilian imports of Polish products.

During his visit here on 1 October 1981, Polish Foreign Minister Jozef Czyrek stated that his country will export more coal, mining equipment and ships to Brazil. Trade between the two countries increased from $33 million in 1970 to $590 million in 1980. In 1980 the trade balance had a surplus of $456 million favorable to Brazil.

According to the Foreign Ministry, Brazil is following closely the development of the Polish economy. The Foreign Ministry also let it be known that an interministerial work group was created in this capital to study relations with Warsaw. This group, which has met four times, will present proposals to the Brazilian Government on the Polish debt problem.

## BRIEFS

MALAYSIAN DELEGATION -- Malaysian Industry Deputy Minister, Lew Hon has held talks with Sao Paulo businessmen and initiated new contacts for the creation of joint ventures with state and private enterprises of his country for the manufacture and marketing of tires in Latin America. The Malaysian Government prefers Brazilian enterprises, Hon said, because his country is buying shares of multinational companies to take them over. Joint ventures for the manufacture of other rubber articles might be set up in Brazil. The Malaysian deputy minister recalled that his government may grant "unbelievable" incentives, such as income tax exemption for 10 years, free exports and no limitation on profit remittance. This would facilitate the creation of joint ventures in Malaysia, noted Lew Hon, who heads a delegation of 12 businessmen touring Latin American countries, including Mexico, Argentina, Panama and Chile. [Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 7 Nov 81 p 16 PY]

PILOT TITANIUM PLANT -- Through the aerospace technology center [CTA], the Aeronautics Ministry and Minas Gerais Metals, Inc [METAMIG] signed an agreement in Belo Horizonte yesterday for the installation of a pilot plant for titanium metallurgy in Brazil, for the exploitation of the octahedrite layers existing in the region of Araxa, in the Minas Gerais triangle. Governor Francelino Pereira presided over the signing ceremony, which was also attended by the CTA director, Maj Gen Lauro Ney Menezes. METAMIG will finance the installation of the plant and follow up on the research. In addition, it will have the rights over the results obtained. It will sell the technology to private national enterprises interested in production of metallic titanium sponges. According to Ney Menezes, the pilot plant, which will begin operations during the first half of 1982, will produce a ton of sponge monthly. The agreement is for 2 years and establishes that METAMIG will invest during first 7 months alone 20 million cruzeiros in the pilot plant. [Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 31 Oct 81 p 18 PY]

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE -- For the first time this year the unemployment rate dropped in September in the six metropolitan regions surveyed by the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics. The average rate was 7.73 percent, against 8.37 in August. The underemployment rate also dropped in the six metropolitan regions. In Rio de Janeiro, where the economically active population amounts to 3.5 million persons, the rate in September was 9.46 percent, against 10.17 percent in August. The largest number of underemployed are in Recife, with 17.02 percent of an economically active population of 700,000. [Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 28 Oct 81 p 1 PY]

OCTOBER INFLATION RATE -- At 4.35 percent the lowest inflation rate in 20 months was recorded in October. This year's accumulated index is 78.6 percent, and for the last 12 months it was 103.4 percent. The inflation rate has thus experienced a continuous decline for the 7th month in a row. [Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 7 Nov 81 p 6 PY]

DEMONSTRATORS VIOLENTLY PROTEST ECONOMIC MEASURES

PA091707 Paris AFP in Spanish 1628 GMT 9 Nov 81

[Text] Quito, 9 Nov (AFP) -- Today there have been violent street demonstrations in Quito to protest the Ecuadorean Government's economic measures. This morning classes were resumed in primary and secondary schools. Classes have been suspended for over a week as a result of the violent incidents that followed the announcement on the sugar price increase.

Students from the prestigious Fiscal Mejia School and from the Central University blocked traffic and shouted antigovernment slogans. Antiriot armored vehicles used tear gas to force the students to leave in an effort to permit a normal flow of traffic.

Education Minister Claudio Malo Gonzalez warns of an indefinite suspension of classes if street incidents continue. Observers have noted that from the very beginning of the demonstrations -- approximately 2 weeks ago -- the police, on orders from the government, have been very calm in an effort to prevent more violence among the students.

Students Continue Protests

PA110322 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 2300 GMT 10 Nov 81

[Text] Some streets in downtown Quito were jammed this morning, more so than during previous days, as students continued their demonstrations to protest the sugar price increase. The demonstrators who went as far as the Government Palace were repelled with tear gas. Traffic was interrupted in some sectors near the Ipiales market and the corner of San Juan Street, which is used by north or southbound traffic out of the city. Vehicular traffic in the downtown area was significantly reduced as result of the disorders.

Reports from Eugenio Soto Hospital indicate that three persons were admitted for treatment. One had a bullet wound in the left arm, another had apparently been hit on the forehead with a rock and a third had been injured by a tear gas bomb. The persons admitted to the hospital were identified as (Manuel Arias), (Vicente Garcia) and (Calixto Arce).

The city is tense as result of the students demonstrations and the nationwide strike that the teachers have called for tomorrow, Wednesday. All efforts to prevent the strike have been futile because some of the teachers' demands have not been met.

Meanwhile, Ernesto Alban Gomez, national secretary of public information, told newsmen during an informal conversation that the government is not going to use repressive measures as some political groups would like. The government is going to remain calm but vigilant, he added. The police will be on the alert for what could occur and they will protect the citizens according to orders from their superiors.

Although there were no classes this morning, the students were in the streets. All morning and part of the afternoon, they gave a hard time to the police, who prudently withdrew to avoid a violent confrontation. Meanwhile, the police have cordoned off the Government Palace.

Classes in Quito Suspended

PA111521 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 11 Nov 81

[Text] The Education Ministry has announced the suspension of classes in the Quito schools since the safety of the students cannot be guaranteed because of the disorders which have been occurring in the city. The announcement was made by Education Minister Claudio Malo Gonzalez:

[Begin recording] These haven't been peaceful student demonstrations. Instead, aggressive actions have occurred, particularly against private property. Molotov cocktails have been thrown, [word indistinct] have been burned and vehicles have been destroyed. As a result of these actions, we have once again made the decision to indefinitely suspend classes in Quito. This measure seeks to safeguard the lives of the citizens, particularly students. I'm sure that you have seen that a large number of students who are minors have participated in these street demonstrations. As a result of their lack of experience, they might get into difficult situations which we hope will not occur. We regret that we have to once again interrupt classes. They began on 13 April and have already been suspended once. However, we have had to make this decision in order to protect the students and to prevent incidents that we would have to regret later. [end recording]

NICARAGUA'S D'ESCOTO NOTES 'EXCELLENT' RELATIONS

PA091706 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 9 Nov 81

[Text] Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto announced that the relations between his country and Ecuador are excellent and that there is no possibility that they will change. The diplomat visited Ecuador for several hours and held talks with President Hurtado and Foreign Minister Luis Valencia.

During his stay in Quito he said that Ecuador has always supported Nicaragua and that it would not be willing at any time to contribute to a blockade, as the United States desires. Other Latin American countries have come out with similar stances, he stated.

During their meeting, the Nicaraguan foreign minister and the president of the republic reviewed the problems existing in Central America and those in general in the region.

D'Escoto analyzed the problems faced by his country for Ecuadorean newsmen and denied that there are Cuban soldiers in Nicaraguan territory. He admitted, however, that some time back they received assistance from Cuba, Panama, and other countries, but said this was at the initial stage of the process.

CEPE NOTES OIL PRODUCTION INCREASE IN 1981

PA102123 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1422 GMT 10 Nov 81

[Text] Quito, 10 Nov (LATIN-REUTER) -- Ecuadorean oil production during the first 10 months of the year reached 64.1 million barrels, an increase of 2 million barrels over production for the same period of 1980.

In its report, the Ecuadorean State Petroleum Corporation, CEPE, said that from January to October of this year, the average daily production of the country was 211,151 barrels, while it was 203,794 barrels during the same period last year.

Until 31 October, 99.4 percent of Ecuadorean oil production came from the oil deposits located in the northeastern jungle region of the country, while the remaining 0.6 percent was obtained from oilfields located on the Santa Elena peninsula on the Pacific.

According to official estimates, Ecuador exports 50 percent of its oil production and the rest is for domestic use.

Since 1973 Ecuador has been an associate member of OPEC, whose authorities ordered that, effective 1 November, crude be sold at $34.50 per barrel.

Between 1 January and 15 October of this year, Ecuadorean oil sales generated an overall revenue of $1,019,000,000 while this revenue reached $1,001,000,000 over the same period last year.

PRC VICE TRADE MINISTER ARRIVES FOR VISIT

FL091400 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0125 GMT 8 Nov 81

[Text] Mexico City, 7 Nov (NOTIMEX) -- The prospects for trade between Mexico and China are excellent and can be developed in every sector, whether it be in the industrial, commercial or agricultural sector. This was asserted by the PRC's vice minister of foreign trade, Wang Runsheng, on his arrival in Mexico for a 6-day official visit. He will participate in the meetings of the joint Mexican-PRC trade committee.

The PRC official indicated that trade relations between the two countries are satisfactory, but cooperation between them must be increased even more, now that they are united by very close friendly links.

He indicated that the PRC is interested in purchasing synthetic fibers and petrochemical products, in addition to increasing its purchase of Mexican cotton. It also intends to sell machinery and a larger quantity of raw materials to Mexican industry.

The vice minister was met by Victor Manzanilla Schaffer, Mexican ambassador to the PRC; Arturo Gonzalez, former Mexican ambassador to the Philipines; and officials from the Foreign Ministry.

Supports New Economic Order

FL092344 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2051 GMT 9 Nov 81

[Text] Mexico City, 9 Nov (NOTIMEX) -- Wang Runsheng, first vice minister of foreign affairs [as received] of the PRC, stated today that his country is willing to support development programs of Third World countries. Even though he believes the international climate is tense, he said China is struggling unceasingly for the establishment of a new international economic order. Before Mexico's Under Secretary of Foreign Relations Jorge Eduardo Navarrete at the opening session of the fifth Mexico-China joint committee meeting, the official expressed his country's desire for stepping up trade relations between the two nations.

Referring to the North-South dialogue, during which the establishment of a new international economic order was discussed, Wang Runsheng asserted that not only had there been political and economic deliberations, but there had also been the political will to carry out the programs.

With respect to trade, he noted that China imports cotton from Mexico as a priority product, and revealed that overall trade between the two countries amounts to $100 million. He announced an upcoming exhibit of Chinese products in Mexico, and termed trade and relations between Mexico and China as excellent. He noted the Chinese Government's desire to increase trade and coinvestments.

For his part, Under Secretary Jorge Eduardo Navarette termed the presence of Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang at the North-South dialogue as significant. He told his counterpart [as received] that Mexico has intensified its oil and agricultural development, and that the industrial activities in the country have recorded important advances. He stated that the growth in Mexico has been representative, even though the inflationary factors and total magnitude of commercial trends have made it difficult at times.

The official stressed that Mexico wishes to establish mechanisms which would broaden relations with China, not only in the commercial field but in other areas.

It was learned during the meeting that Chinese trade presently amounts to $14.6 billion in exports and $14 billion in imports.

*PSUM'S MARTINEZ VERDUGO ON ELECTION CHANCES*

FL091720 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0000 GMT 8 Nov 81

[By Hugo Loyd]

[Excerpts] Mexico City, 7 Nov (NOTIMEX) -- The Unified Socialist Party of Mexico (PSUM) today nominated Arnoldo Martínez Verdugo as its presidential candidate by a margin of 69 votes over Alejandro Gazcon Mercado.

Pablo Gomez, Eliezer Morales and Miguel Angel Velasco were also proposed as candidates during the PSUM's national electoral assembly but withdrew before voting began.

In an interview, Martinez Verdugo said:

"I am aware that we are entering an election campaign without any possibility of victory but, as a party, we will obtain a higher degree of organization and mobilization of the masses."

He said that during its campaign the PSUM will seek a greater participation of the people and will have the chance to reveal the truths "that have been hidden for years." He asserted that he will carry out a realistic campaign without promises.

He said that the campaign will encompass all of the national territory in order to "sow the seeds of socialism and to propose a change in the system that rules the country within the framework of the constitution."

He also stressed that during the election campaign the PSUM will not fight against the candidates of other parties. Its struggle will be based on disseminating "the good points of socialism as the only option for resolving the problems and deficiencies that burden the proletariat's majority."

MARXISM-LENINISM SEMINAR OPENS IN MEXICO CITY

FL111436 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1207 GMT 11 Nov 81

[Text] A seminar on Marxism-Leninism in current times has opened in Mexico City with the attendance of important professors, scientists and politicians from various parts of the world. The seminar is being held at the philosophy, political and social study center (Vincente Lombardo Toldeo) and it was opened by the center's general coordinator, (Arzera Lombardo de Gutierrez).

The following people are attending the seminar: Rodney Arismendi, secretary general of the Uruguayan Communist Party; Gus Hall, secretary general of the U.S. Communist Party; Enrique Lister, a member of the Spanish Workers Communist Party; (Pedro Vuskovich), an exiled Chilean economist; and representatives from Vietnam, Cuba, the USSR and other countries.

(Mirad Mikhalev), vice director of the USSR's Marxism-Leninism Institute, said during a speech he gave at the seminar that the field of active fighting is the proving ground for the ideas that have been developed in theory.

**BRIEFS**

AMBASSADOR TO PORTUGAL -- Lisbon, 10 Nov (NOTIMEX) -- The new Mexican ambassador to Portugal, Jose Iturriaga, today presented his credentials to Portuguese President Antonio Ramalho Eanes. The ceremony took place at the Belem Palace, located in the western district of Lisbon. [Text] [Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1348 GMT 10 Nov 81 FL]

VICE PRESIDENT NOTES ECONOMIC PROBLEMS OF NATION

PA111940 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1542 GMT 11 Nov 81

[Speech by Panamanian Vice President Ricardo de la Espriella on closing of session of the National Assembly of Corregimiento Representatives at the Justo Arosemena Legislative Palace, Panama City -- live]

[Excerpts] The social, political and economic crisis in neighboring countries has created a distorted image of us in the rest of the world. This has reached the point that in some cases we are being identified as part of this strife-torn area.

If to this we add factors such as the high bank interest rates that prevail in the international finance world and the restrictive measures being imposed by the industrialized countries to the detriment of the developing countries, we can see that the result of this has been negative for our country.

Among the negative effects, we can point to the difficulty in securing new foreign investments, the decrease in tourism, the high cost of financing -- which makes our products more expensive and weakens our export capacity -- and the classification of Panama, in international financial circles, as a high-risk country because it is in an area of conflicts.

All this makes the international financing that we use for our investment projects difficult and expensive.

We think that these effects are important from the economic point of view because they affect the growth of national production just as much as any financial strategy.

What I have said tells us that next year will not be an easy year for the economy of the world, and therefore, for Panama. For this reason, during the next fiscal year, we must be very careful about how we use our resources and potential and dedicate them to improve and increase our economy.

It is important to point out today that we Panamanians, thanks to the foresight and hard work of the leader Omar Torrijos Herrera, have created a solid basis for a climate of peace and social justice. We must realize that to be able to maintain it we must remain alert, to defend it from whoever tries to break it. I think that one of the factors that represents a threat to this peace is unemployment. For this reason we must work hard to find a solution to the most serious problem we face right now: unemployment.

Unemployment is not just statistical data and it must not be looked at only in the terms of percentages. Unemployment is a human problem that affects the very roots of society. To solve this problem, the efforts of all the Panamanians are required. We must realize that only by working together, both the private sector and the government, will we be able to fight unemployment.

We are an exception in a region affected by violence. The maintaining of our social peace is a task for all of us. Our country is not a country cultivated to give fruit to any enslaving doctrine whether from the left or from the right. We are a peaceful [applause] people, but not cowards. We must avoid violence, but we must also know how to defend our liberty if we want to safeguard peace, an essential element of progress.

Let's solve our differences and controversies through dialogue, while respecting the law, through justice.

## COSTA RICA

### HUNGARIAN FOREIGN MINISTER MAKES BRIEF STOPOVER

PA120252 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 12 Nov 81

[Text] The possibility that Hungary may again buy coffee from Costa Rica was discussed during Hungarian Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja's brief visit to this country. During his visit, Puja held a 2-hour talk with President Rodrigo Carazo.

At the end of their talk, Carazo said that this had been a courtesy visit, since the Hungarian minister is touring several Latin American countries and had decided to make a brief stopover in Costa Rica. It was clearly stated, however, that the area's political situation was not discussed during this meeting.

According to the existing statistics, Hungary has bought no coffee from us in 6 years. It has now been suggested that this trade might be resumed. Although the Hungarian foreign minister has not guaranteed the resumption of these coffee purchases, it is highly probable that negotiations may begin in a few months.

Hungary does not have a permanent ambassador here in Costa Rica. The envoy accredited to Costa Rica lives in Mexico.

## EL SALVADOR

### COMMUNIQUE SAYS CCE RESTRUCTURING TASK OF JUNTA

PA102112 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1434 GMT 10 Nov 81

[Text] San Salvador, 10 Nov (ACAN-EFE) -- Only the Salvadoran Government junta can restructure the Central Electoral Council (CCE), states a press communique which the CCE released today.

Last week a forum of political parties agreed that the CCE should be restructured. They also agreed to draft a provisional electoral law. An agreement among the political parties that participated in the forum states that the CCE must be restructured "as an essential sociopolitical condition to achieve credibility in the electoral process." Elections for a national constituent assembly have been scheduled by the Salvadoran Government for March 1982. Presidential elections have been scheduled for 1983.

The following political parties participated in the forum which will end tomorrow, Wednesday: the National Conciliation Party (PCN); Christian Democratic Party (PDC); the Salvadoran People's Party (PPS); the Popular Orientation Party (POP); and the parties in process of formation, Democratic Action (PAD) and Nationalist Republican Alliance (ARENA).

The CCE states in its communique that it is not legally responsible for its own reorganization, but that such a reorganization is up to the government junta, should the junta deem it advisable and in keeping with the existing political constitution of 1962.

### REPORTAGE ON RECENT GUERRILLA ACTIVITIES

#### Cerron Grande Dam Attacked

PA110032 San Salvador DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 10 Nov 81 p 2

[Excerpt] Several terrorists attacked the guard post at the Cerron Grande Dam, military sources reported yesterday.

The subversives, who were posted in various positions, especially on a hill, attacked the dam installations and the garrison Sunday afternoon. However, they did not cause much damage.

The attack was repelled by the troops stationed there. Yesterday, engineers from the Lempa River executive hydroelectric commission inspected the damage, and according to reports, only a secondary line was damaged. It was repaired in less than 1 hour.

Another attack was launched yesterday from a hill on the south side of the powerplant. For several minutes the troops were harassed by fire from various types of weapons. The guerrillas detonated a bomb which injured a soldier.

It was said that later a military patrol searched for the attackers, but the results of the search are unknown.

## San Luis del Carmen Occupied

PA120006 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 10 Nov 81 p 28

[Text] Early this morning some 300 heavily armed extremists attacked and occupied San Luis del Carmen, Chalatenango Department, 16 km from the departmental capital. The extremists killed Carlos Barrera, a civilian, and destroyed the offices of the National Telecommunications Administration (ANTEL), the office of the mayor and the local military headquarters, according to military reports.

Reports indicate that previously, at 0100, the terrorists had attacked Santa Cruz Canton, 2 km from San Luis del Carmen, where they shot at the civil defense post and the local garrison, killing 3 patrolmen, whose names had not been obtained by the authorities when this paper went to press.

In San Luis del Carmen, the terrorists reportedly launched their attack at 0200. Since the civil defense members were manning checkpoints, the town was practically defenseless and was easily occupied.

When the terrorists became aware of the absence of the troops, they went to the ANTEL office, the mayor's office and the local garrison, where they vandalized and looted as much as they could. From the local garrisons, the extremists reportedly stole troop uniforms and a large amount of ammunition allocated to the patrolmen.

Military Detachment No 1 of Chalatenango sent patrolmen from Chalatenango to pursue the extremists.

## San Salvador Volcano Ambush

PA101558 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 10 Nov 81

[Text] San Salvador -- On Sunday, 22 October, at 2110, a civil defense patrol was ambushed at the place known as Cuesta de Platanillos, on the edge of San Salvador Volcano. The patrol sustained four casualities, three dead and one wounded, and was forced to flee in disorder.

During the action, our forces seized 3 M-1 carbines, 9 M-1 clips, 135 30-cal cartridges and a pair of boots.

The patrol chief, identified as (Francisco Perez, El Chinito), was the first to fall under our fire, and while searching his body, our forces found in his uniform pocket a list of several FMLN fighters.

The operation was carried out by two FMLN squads and our forces suffered no losses, withdrawing in high spirits and certain of our final victory.

## GUATEMALA

### ECONOMY MINISTER RETURNS FROM VISIT TO PRC

PA112015 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 5 Nov 81 p 14

[Text] The struggle that Guatemala is waging against Soviet aggression and its allies in the Caribbean has the full sympathy of the PRC Government, Guatemalan Economy Minister Valentin Solorzano Fernandez said after his return yesterday from Beijing, where he spent 8 days at the invitation of that government.

I was received, he said, with special military honors at Beijing's airport. In this city we held work sessions with a commission appointed by the Chinese Government.

The foreign trade minister presided over the sessions because of the absence of the prime minister who was at the meeting in Cancun, Mexico. I was received by the deputy prime minister, with whom I held cordial talks dealing with commercial relations between that great nation and our country.

During our talks, the high-ranking government official expressed the PRC's sympathy for our cause. This important official told me that the PRC observed the same principles as Guatemala, of nonintervention in the internal affairs of other countries, Minister Solorzano said.

Further on he added:

The leaders of the PRC believe in the principle that each country must solve its own problems according to its own circumstances and realities. They said that no one has the right to intervene in what the people must do and what government they wish to have. This, they added, is the right of every free and sovereign nation.

The PRC has definitely become a substitute market for Guatemalan sugar which we used to sell to the United States, Solorzano pointed out.

He said that this and other commercial operations were discussed during his visit to Beijing, where he was invited by the Chinese Government, which even paid for my cigarettes, Solorzano commented.

Minister Solorzano also reported that he had signed a contract to sell 4,000 tons of Guatemalan cotton amounting to some 100 million quetzales.

In fact, he said, there has been a complete opening of the sugar market at the same price as the New York market. Moreover, there will be a study on future purchases of coffee, subject of course, to the consumption of that product by the Chinese population.

As for the possibility of Chinese exports to Guatemala, the proper studies have begun and a trade mission will visit our country to study the market.

We can state that the PRC is an excellent supplier of agricultural tools and machinery, fertilizers and other agricultural items. The prices of these products are also lower than those of the international market.

The minister was accompanied on his visit to China by Gilberto Corzo Illescas, deputy economy minister in charge of integration affairs; and some private businessmen who, Solorzano Fernandez said, were interested in establishing contact with Chinese importers.

I believe that my visit to the PRC was historic and of great importance, particularly because I was accorded honors that had never before been granted to any other Guatemalan by the PRC, Solorzano Fernandez added.

FOREIGN MINISTER SIGNS DECLARATION WITH CHILE

PA102238 Guatemala City EL IMPARCIAL in Spanish 3 Nov 81 pp 1, 8

[Text] Foreign Minister Rafael Eduardo Castillo Valdez was in his office today after returning from Chile, where he had gone at the invitation of the Chilean foreign minister.

While in Chile, Foreign Ministers Castillo Valdez and Rene Rojas Galdames signed a joint declaration, as follows:

Joint Declaration

"The foreign ministers of Chile and Guatemala:

"1. Reaffirmed the determination of their governments to grant undivided support to the efforts of the community of states for the maintenance of peace and the strengthening of international security, the fundamental basis for obtaining a more just and stable world. In this respect, they fully agreed that all nations have a responsibility to collaborate in the dialogue as well as in ensuring harmonious coexistence in order to contribute to the creation of an atmosphere of detente and trust among states.

"2. They stressed their unshakable adherence to the great principles consecrated by international law, in particular free determination of the peoples, the sovereign equality of the states, nonintervention in the domestic affairs of other states, territorial integrity, the inviolability of treaties and the strict fulfillment of acquired international obligations, the abstention from the use or threat of force in the relations between states, the peaceful solution to controversies and the rejection of the use of restrictive political and economic measures.

"3. They reiterated their unrestricted respect for the fundamental rights of the human being, expressing categorical condemnation of all forms of violence that lessen the essence or exercise of those rights.

"In this respect, they agreed to express their total repudiation of terrorism, which constitutes the most cowardly form of attack against human rights and basic freedoms.

"4. With deep concern they verified the way in which some states use subversion as an instrument of intervention in the domestic affairs of other states, thus endangering international peace and security.

"5. They analyzed the current situation in Central America and condemned the foreign and extracontinental intervention in the domestic affairs of the states of the region, which can affect hemispheric security. They expressed their support for the efforts made by the region's governments to find their own solutions to their problems, in accordance with their right to self-determination.

"6. They recognized the need to reach a wide and effective regional consensus backed by true Latin American cooperation, rejecting the formation of axes or blocs of countries that only cause unnecessary divisions and prevent Latin America from recovering the preponderant role it should play internationally.

"They agreed that the best way to achieve this consensus is through solidarity among the American states, based on equality and mutual respect.

"7. They agreed that, within a framework of respect for the various realities and internal policies of the Latin American countries, integration between them is a significant factor for the progress and wellbeing of the peoples of the region.

"8. When they examined the world's economic situation, they verified with uneasiness the conditions and uncertainties which characterize the international markets and the fluctuations in the prices of oil and its byproducts. At the same time, they expressed their concern over the increase in protectionist policies by the industrialized countries, all of which obstruct the perspectives for growth of the developing countries.

"9. They expressed their support for the indispensable need to revitalize the North-South dialogue by promptly beginning world-wide negotiations within the framework of the United Nations to solve the main economic problems of the world through a concerted effort of international cooperation.

This cooperation should assign special priority to private initiative in the development process and should work toward establishing an international market free of restrictions which would be the most efficient method of transferring resources and resolutely supporting the cooperation between developing countries.

"On this last point, they stressed the importance of increasing the trade between the two countries by a meaningful increase of the contacts between their business sectors as a means of complementing the bilateral relations at governmental level.

"10. They confirmed with satisfaction the excellent state and prospects of the Chilean-Guatemalan relations, stating that the common points of view noted during the visit will permit the further strengthening of bilateral ties.

"They also stressed that the agreements which were reached are important for the strengthening of those ties. The agreements which were signed are the following:

"A cultural agreement that will permit the revitalization of the traditional ties in the cultural and education fields.

"A trade agreement that will contribute to increase trade between the two countries.

"11. They decided to establish a system of regular consultations on subjects of bilateral, continental and international interest. They also agreed to coordinate their actions in the international organizations and forums to which they both belong in order to protect their legitimate interests as well as to seek means to prevent the politicizing of those organizations which have an essentially technical character.

"12. The Guatemalan foreign minister thanked the Chilean foreign minister for the hospitality that he, his wife and party received during their stay in Chile; and he extended a cordial invitation to the Chilean foreign minister to pay an official visit to Guatemala. Minister Rojas Galdames gladly accepted this invitation, whose date will be decided through diplomatic channels."

MLN LEADER REYES GUERRERO ABDUCTED BY ARMED MEN

PA102202 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 5 Nov 81 p 8

[Excerpt] Dr Armando Reyes Guerrero, leader of the National Liberation Movement [MLN], is missing. Eight armed men abducted him from his clinic in La Gomera, Escuintla.

The kidnapping took place at 0200 on Tuesday. The unidentified persons went to his home [as published] and told him that someone needed his professional services and asked him to accompany them.

The 48-year-old doctor, a responsible man who loves his profession, got in a pickup truck with black stripes and never returned. When he did not return, his wife Floridalma reported him missing to the national police.

## ARMY PRESENTS FORMER GUERRILLAS TO PRESS

PA102133 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 10 Nov 81

[Excerpts] The 33 guerillas who deserted from the subversive movement were presented today to the newsmen by the army in Solola. Army Chief of Staff Gen Benedicto Lucas talked to the former guerrillas, who are all peasants from the Atitlan Lake zone, promising them protection for their lives and properties.

The guerrillas, who abondoned the subversive movement, disclosed that the guerrilas have used radio station La Voz de Atitlan to make speeches against the government.

### Radio Station Closed

PA102127 Paris AFP in Spanish 1721 GMT 10 Nov 81

[Text] Guatemala City, 10 Nov (AFP) -- The Guatemalan authorities have closed the radio station La Voz de Atitlan "for broadcasting programs that aid subversion."

One of the announcers, Juan Ajzip, explained that the radio station had been organized by U.S. clergymen to teach reading and writing in the region of Solola, in western Guatemala, adding that recently "the literacy programs" being conducted "had been changed."

According to the announcer's statements, the radio station La Voz de Atitlan had never been supervised by the government's radio broadcasting authorities and that (?he) personally had no knowledge about the broadcasting of subversive messages.

Juan Ajzip was presented to the press along with another 32 Indian peasants who admitted having participated guerrilla warfare and having deserted "because they had been the victims of deceit."

## BRIEFS

MARXIST INDOCTRINATION INVESTIGATED — Guatemalan Education Minister Col Clementino Castillo has announced that all clerics who are teaching in private schools are going to be investigated to see if they are teaching the students Marxist ideology. Minister Castillo also reported that Sister Lucia Godoy, who was the director of the Belgian School in Guatemala City, can no longer hold an educational post in Guatemala because she was caught sponsoring Marxist teachings in the school. [Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 10 Nov 81 PA]

## HONDURAS

## AID DIRECTOR BRIEFLY KIDNAPPED BY TWO MEN

PA101535 Tegucigalpa Radio America in Spanish 1145 GMT 10 Nov 81

[Excerpt] The kidnapping of the director of the Agency for International Development, AID, has been confirmed. The kidnapping occurred about midnight in Tegucigalpa. The AID representative in Honduras was kidnapped by two individuals in Tegucigalpa when he was at a gasoline station. He was held at gunpoint with 45-cal pistols and then taken to San Pedro Sula. A few minutes ago, as a result of a traffic accident in the (Guamilito) neighborhood, the two kidnappers had to flee, leaving the AID director inside the car. The kidnap victim's name is John R. Olson.

We repeat our information. The U.S. citizen who was kidnapped about midnight is 51-year old John R. Olson. At this time he has been taken to the regional offices of the police in San Pedro Sula.

TROOPS REPORTEDLY SENT IN SEARCH OF GUERRILLAS

PA101659 Tegucigalpa Radio America in Spanish 1145 GMT 10 Nov 81

[Text] The national press today highlights the deployment of Honduran troops to the El Merendon Mountain Range. The newspaper LA TRIBUNA asks whether the deployment of those troops is to search for a guerrilla group. As we reported last night, the people of San Pedro Sula were surprised yesterday when large numbers of Honduran troops were deployed to the El Merendon Mountain Range, supposedly to search for a guerrilla command. Here is the report published today by the Tegucigalpa newspaper LA TRIBUNA:

A large contingent of soldiers of the 3d Infantry Battalion was transported by helicopters yesterday morning to the El Merendon Mountain Range to search for an alleged group of guerrillas which peasants had reported in the area.

Since 0600, two helicopters, one military and another private and much larger than the first, were transporting troops specialized in jungle and night operations to a plateau near the village of El Chile at the foot of the mountain range. It was said that the troops were going to search for the alleged guerrillas. According to unofficial reports, about 50 guerrillas landed in the beaches of (?Chivana) near Omoa, Cortes Department, some days ago and entered the El Merendon Mountain Range.

The authorities of the 3d Infantry Battalion and the public security forces have remained absolutely silent about the operation. At the same time, there are continuous rumors in San Pedro Sula that the El Merendon Mountain Range is full of guerrillas. These rumors are based on the information of peasants who have arrived in the city.

SALVADORAN REFUGEES CONTINUE TO FLEE VIOLENCE

PA101833 Tegucigalpa Radio America in Spanish 1145 GMT 10 Nov 81

[Report by Marco Tulio Romero]

[Excerpt] The flow of Salvadoran refugees increased over the weekend due to the wave of violence afflicting that neighboring Central American country. The greatest number of refugees have been registered in the area around Guarita, Lempira Department according to information obtained yesterday. To date there are more than 25,000 refugees, thus creating serious problems for national authorities, who must give them protection.

The refugees are arriving here in a desperate state, fleeing from the violence brought about by the Salvadoran Armed Forces and leftist groups. Up to now, the National Commission for Refugees has made enormous efforts to protect the Central American refugees, although they are aware that it is open to severe criticism because of the delicate nature of the situation.

It has been possible to alleviate some of this situation through the cooperation of international organizations, mainly the United Nations. As of now, new contributions to help solve the problem have been announced by the EEC and other European and U.S. organizations.

## NICARAGUA

D'ESCOTO ON U.S. PROTEST OVER SPY NAMES

PA101427 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 9 Nov 81

[Excerpt] To a question regarding the U.S. Government's protest to Nicaragua over the publication of a list of 13 officials of the U.S. Embassy who were termed CIA spies, Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto said he had not yet received this protest note.

If this protest exists, however, said the foreign minister, it would be incomprehensible because freedom of the press exists in Nicaragua. A protest, therefore, cannot be explained because of the independence of media like EL NUEVO DIARIO which published a report that had been released abroad.

Editor Protests to U.S.

PA101300 Managua International Service in Spanish 0030 GMT 9 Nov 81

[Text] [Words indistinct] published in Managua, today presented to the U.S. Embassy in Nicaragua a written protest over an incident involving the U.S. Charge d'Affairs Roger Gamble.

Editor Xavier Chamorro Cardenal explained that last Friday during a reception at the Soviet Embassy, Gamble had complained about a report published by EL NUEVO DIARIO on an interview with the German newsman Gunther Neuberger in San Jose, Costa Rica, where the newsman presented a list of 13 U.S. CIA intelligence agents. These spies are allegedly working now in Nicaragua under the cover of the U.S. Embassy, Neuberger said.

In his protest note, the NUEVO DIARIO editor explained that the information had been supplied by a well-known news agency which named Gunther Neuberger as the newsman who made the statement. The report was published according to the freedom of the press existing in Nicaragua and it is now up to the U.S. Government, or its embassy in Managua, to prove the inaccuracy of the data presented by Neuberger, if it is inaccurate that is, Chamorro Cardenal emphasized in his protest note.

LAWS ON PASSPORTS, FINANCE, AWARD ISSUED

PA091433 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 29 Oct 81 pp 1, 12

[Text] The junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, JGRN, on 28 October issued four important decrees containing four new laws that are already binding on the citizenry.

The New Laws

The laws are the following: law on the issuance of passports, law on immigration and alien tariffs, law creating the single Finance Ministry register and law creating the Order of Augusto Cesar Sandino.

Passport Law

Article 1 of the passport law authorizes the issuance, use and circulation of new passports and identity and travel documents printed by the revolutionary government. The new passports will be revalidated every 2 years for up to a total of 6 years.

In Article 4, the law states that the Interior Ministry, through the immigration and alien directorate, will be the organization empowered to process, issue and control passports and identity and travel documents; and to determine their validity.

The new law also provides that passports issued during Somoza's dictatorship will expire on 30 April 1982, whether or not new arrangements have been made with the present government in regard to them or unless they are scheduled to expire at an earlier date.

New Fees

The law establishing the new migration fees has already been enacted. The fees are as follows.

Application forms for any type of arrangement, 5 cordobas; exit visa, 100 cordobas; 3-month multiple visa, 450 cordobas; 6-month multiple visa, 900 cordobas; extension of stay, 500 cordobas; new passport, 500 cordobas; indentity and travel document, 100 cordobas; revalidation of passport, 200 cordobas; certificates, 25 cordobas; declaration of lost passport, 100 cordobas.

According to the new law, the fees are payable at any internal revenue office against a treasury receipt.

Creation of Single Taxpayers Registry, RUC

In addition, the Government of National Reconstruction has created a single taxpayers registry, RUC, in which each taxpayer will be identified with a number as a natural or legal person.

For this reason, all persons must register in RUC within 6 months from the date indicated in the corresponding ministerial resolution in order to be able to carry out business in customs offices and credit transactions with the national financing system; to enter into contracts or to issue invoices, receipts, letters and other such documents. RUC registration will also serve for passport issuance arrangements and any other purposes the Finance Ministry may indicate.

Augusto Cesar Sandino Order

The government has also created the "Augusto Cesar Sandino" Order, which will be bestowed to nationals and foreigners for exceptional services to the fatherland or mankind.

STATE COUNCIL APPROVES PARDONS LAW REGULATIONS

PA101930 Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 5 Nov 81 pp 1, 10

[Text] After undergoing several format and content changes, the regulations for the application of the law on pardons [ley de gracia], which had been drafted by its own justice committee, was approved by the State Council. This poses the possibility that at year's end some prisoners could be pardoned if the pertinent authorities so decide, in which case the State Council would ultimately approve or disapprove of these pardons in accordance with the laws.

The regulations state that commutations or reduction of sentences may be requested by: defendants or sentenced persons, relatives up to the second degree of kin and the defense attorney or the general prosecutor.

It is also specified that the National Commission for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights may, on its own right and without the request of the interested party, gather information and present its findings on the case to the government junta.

It is added that such requests for the commutation of penal action or sentence, as well as the commutation or reduction of sentences in favor of one or more persons and for a determined and specific crime, may only be requested when the persons have been sentenced or are being tried for the same cause.

In addition to specifying in detail the technical elements such requests must contain regarding the requestor and the defendant or sentenced prisoner, the law specifies that the request for pardon must be accompanied by a certified writ of execution, or the judgement itself if applicable and whatever documents the requestor considers advisable for his request.

In addition, it is stated that whether acting as recipient of requests or as requestor, the commission may address the authorities or institutions it deems advisable for the investigation of the case.

This national commission will issue its findings after investigating and studying the case. These findings, which will be of a reserved nature, will be forwarded, along with all the documents, to the government junta.

If the government junta finds there is sufficient merit to the request for pardon and findings of the National Commission for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights, it will be forwarded to the State Council, which will decide if a pardon is to be granted or not.

If on the other hand, it does not find merit, the government junta will report its decision to the National Commission for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights within 30 days after it has made a ruling.

The regulations then state that pardon requests forwarded by the government junta will be submitted to the study of a [state] Council committee. The committee, prior to a ruling, will make the necessary investigations in whatever time, depth or medium necessary, including public audiences.

It is also established that the president of the council will determine the terms in which the committee must hand in its findings.

Lastly, the regulation stipulates that the findings of the council committee will be submitted to the discussion of a plenary session, which will decide if a pardon is granted or not. In affirmative cases, it will order the publication of the respective decree. In the negative case, no other request may be filed on the same case until the following legislative period.

SUPPORT FOR PPSC'S CALL FOR DIALOGUE ANALYZED

PA111708 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 11 Nov 81

[Station commentary: "The Rightwing Organizations and Parties and the Welcomed Initiative of the Peoples Social Christian Party"]

[Text] The revival of domestic political activity with regard the initiative by the Peoples Social Christian Party, PPSC, for a national dialogue or reflection has been favorably received by the country's various socioeconomic and political organizations and forces.

This attitude stems from the fact that most of the leaders of those organizations are aware that national unity is the order of the day and that it is above any ideological or partisan interest. In view of this, the stubborn rejection of this initiative only serves to unmask before the people the antinational character and essence of those who deny the urgent need for national unity. This is how we view the positions that the various organizations have adopted in the face of this healthy initiative of the PPSC.

However, since this initiative has been triggered by the real threat of imperialist military aggression and the socioeconomic emergency we are experiencing, we believe that any expression of support is weak if it is not backed by actions.

We are not saying this just out of a whim. The rightwing organizations and parties, with the exception of the traditional conservatives of the Democratic Conservative Party and their pupils of the Social Democratic Party, have expressed their support of the dialogue, aware that this is the time for national unity.

However, since the real threat of military aggression against our fatherland and the resolution is the main immediate problem, we have yet to see statements by those parties and organizations against that serious threat to stability and peace in Nicaragua, in Central America and the world. The Nicaraguan's duty and obligation to defend the territorial integrity and sovereignty of the fatherland is not subject to reflection. All dialogue among Nicaraguans is immersed in the existence and the safeguard of the historic achievements of our people and the Nicaraguan revolution.

Any action which is truly based on the material and spiritual well-being of the Nicaraguans must fall within the context of a practical and firm attitude in the face of foreign aggression and a frank, sincere and essentially patriotic spirit of national unity.

Actions speak louder than words. The immediate and important thing now is the defense of the fatherland and the revolution.

CDS Leader Supports Call

PA111630 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 11 Nov 81

[Text] Commander Leticia Herrera today expressed support for the Peoples Social Christian Party's call for dialogue or reflection to seek national unity and effectively face the problems of the revolutionary process. Commander Herrera, secretary general of the Sandinist Defense Committees, CDS, said that the call for national reflection echoes the CDS's support for the national unity policy maintained by the FSLN.

The CDS leader said that at a time when the threat of U.S. intervention is hanging over the Nicaraguans, national unity is vital. She stressed that more than ever, we must heed the call to national unity without ideological distinction because as Nicaraguans we are obliged to guarantee the defense, dignity and sovereignty of the country.

CAUS ANNOUNCES RETURN TO STATE COUNCIL

PA112012 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 11 Nov 81

[Text] The Labor Action and Unity Federation, CAUS, has announced the return of its representatives to the State Council to benefit the unity of work and the advance of the revolutionary process.

In the note announcing their decision, CAUS also confirmed their representatives, namely Manuel Perez Estrada and (Oscar Duenas Rojas), who signed the document.

TAC ASKS UN TO INVESTIGATE SALVADORAN PRISONERS

PA101953 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1722 GMT 10 Nov 81

[Text] Managua, 10 Nov (ACAN-EFE) -- The Central American Anti-Imperialist Tribunal (TAC), headquartered in Nicaragua, has asked the United Nations to establish a special commission to investigate the situation of people who have "disappeared" in El Salvador.

Freddy Balzan, spokesman of TAC, told ACAN-EFE today that an official (?document) has been sent to UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim condemning the hardships of 388 political prisoners in four Salvadoran prisons.

The document sent to Waldheim reports the disappearance of 750 men and women who, according to TAC, were captured by paramilitary groups such as the White Warriors Union, the Death Squad and the Organization for Liberation From Communism.

According to the charge, 261 prisoners are in Mariona prison, 85 in the Santa Tecla prison, 24 in the women's prison and 18 in the Goteras prison.

TAC asks about the fate among others of the following people: Jose Antonio Morales Carbonell, Margarita Pena, Maria Elena Gastezoro, Francisco Ramirez Avelar, Vida Cuadra, Bernabe Recinos, Americo Barrera, Abdalah Antonio Handal, Fedor Stanley Menjivas and others.

On 12 December TAC plans to deliver a letter signed by about 100,000 Central American citizens asking the UN secretary general to form the special investigative commission. The TAC spokesman said that 80,000 signatures have been obtained in Nicaragua alone.

VISITING ANGOLAN OFFICIAL REITERATES SOLIDARITY

PA110404 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 10 Nov 81

[Text] On the fifth anniversary of its liberation, the People's Republic of Angola reiterates its firm solidarity with the peoples of Southern Africa who are currently struggling to obtain their independence.

Companero Manuel Dutitala, first secretary of the Angolan Embassy in Cuba, is visiting our country to commemorate this fifth anniversary of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola's victory against colonialists and imperialists.

At a news conference held today at the headquarters of the Nicaraguan Committee of Solidarity With Peoples, Dutitala reiterated his country's firm support for the Namibian people and their organization, the South West African People's Organization. Both are struggling to liberate their country, which is currently occupied by South African racists.

Dutitala also reiterated Angola's solidarity with Cuba, Nicaragua and their peoples, who are subjected today to U.S. imperialism's threats of aggression.

RAUL ROA RETURNS TO CUBA AFTER 3-DAY VISIT

PA110437 Managua International Service in Spanish 0030 GMT 11 Nov 81

[Text] Former Cuban Foreign Minister Raul Roa returned to Cuba after a 3-day visit to Nicaragua. During his stay he made an outstanding contribution to the ceremonies commemorating the 5th anniversary of the death in combat of the highest Sandinist leader, Carlos Fonseca.

Roa, vice president of the Cuban People's Assembly, received from the Nicaraguan revolutionary leaders a scroll honoring his long history as an anti-imperialist fighter. The vice president and secretary of the Nicaraguan State Council saw Roa off at Managua's Sandino Airport.

HUNGARIAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES ON VISIT

PA112034 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 11 Nov 81

[Text] Hungarian Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja arrived in Managua yesterday afternoon for an official visit, according to a Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry announcement today. The Hungarian diplomat is accompanied by a delegation made up of experts on Latin American affairs, particularly on Central America.

Minister Puja, who has held the post since December 1973, will conclude his official visit on 15 November, after meeting with Nicaraguan Government leaders and officials of the revolution.

CUBANS TO TRAIN PEASANTS TO USE SOVIET MACHINERY

PA101720 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 9 Nov 81

[Excerpt] The revolution has taken the first firm step toward the formation of revolutionary workers who will be in charge of the construction of the new Nicaragua.

The Construction Ministry, an organ of the Government of National Reconstruction, today began training 276 Nicaraguans on how to operate heavy equipment at its (Nelson Suarez) technical, military and political school.

Construction Minister Moises Hassan and Guerrilla Commander Dora Maria Tellez were present at the opening of this first course to promote a labor force specialized in the operation of heavy equipment.

The ceremony took place in the (CENEC) building. There, the responsibility of the course participants in this revolutionary effort was explained.

The course will cost approximately 5 million cordobas. The objective of the course is to train operators for the Soviet machinery that will be arriving in the next few months.

It is worthwhile noting that all the participants are of peasant origin. The hard-working hands of our peasants from deep within the mountains of our country will now be trained to operate modern machinery. Local and Cuban instructors will do the training.

TWO RESERVE BATTALIONS MOBILIZED IN MANAGUA

PA111936 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1446 GMT 11 Nov 81

[Text] Managua, 11 Nov (ACAN-EFE) -- Another battalion of reservists, No 50-12, was mobilized today in Managua and sent to "some place in Nicaragua."

The second battalion of reservists to be mobilized this week is comprised of people who live in the eastside neighborhoods of Managua. It was seen off early this morning by relatives and friends at the Oscar Benavides community center.

"We don't know where we are going but we are going happy to fulfill our duty," reservists told newsmen of this city.

Battalion 95-32, comprised of people who live in San Judas, a neighborhood located in the southern outskirts of Managua, was mobilized yesterday. This battalion was sent "somewhere" on the Nicaraguan Atlantic coast.

Both battalions, as well as the "Omar Torrijos" Militia Brigade which was mobilized some days ago, are being sent to mountainous Nicaraguan areas in fulfillment of the order of "alert" and "maximum combat readiness" which is currently in effect in the Nicaraguan Army.

The order was issued over the weekend and, according to military spokesmen, "it is being fulfilled." It was issued after U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig confirmed to Washington newspapers the existence of possible U.S. military actions against Cuba and Nicaragua.

BRIEFS

BATTALIONS RETURN -- After lengthy training, Battalion 40-12 of Chinandega returned home on Wednesday night filled with grief over the death of 16-year old Companero Pedro Rivera, who died during training as a result of a hemorrhagic disease a few hours before the return of the battalion. [Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 30 Oct 81 p 9 PA] -- After hard military and political training at the Pedro Arauz Palacios School, the members of Battalion 25-52 of the island of Omotepe returned home. [Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 29 Oct 81 p 9 PA]

FRG LOAN -- The FRG has given Nicaragua donations and granted loans for more than $38.6 million. (Alberto Gallegos), acting minister of the international reconstruction fund, gave this information at the moment of signing an agreement through which the FRG donated 689 metric tons of rice to the Nicaraguan people. The agreement was signed today. [Managua Radio Corporation in Spanish 2300 GMT 5 Nov 81 PA]

CASTRO SPEAKS TO BRIGADES ON 20TH ANNIVERSARY

FL091316 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 9 Nov 81

[Text] Army Gen Raul Castro, minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, addressed a message of congratulations to the commanders, officers, noncommissioned officers, troops and civilian workers of the Border Brigades on the occasion of its 20th anniversary. On occasion of the 20th anniversary of its creation the Border Brigades receive, in the name of the commander in chief of the party, of the socialist state and of all our people, the most heartfelt and fraternal congratulations for your exemplary carrying out of the honorable and difficult mission with which you have been charged. The message stressed: Created at a time of serious tension and arduous struggle for the survival of the revolution in face of imperialist threats, provocations and aggressions suffered by that portion of our territory with particular violence, the combatants of the Border Brigades have written heroic pages that are a part of our heroic fighting tradition.

The example of the unselfish sentinels, who have shed their blood and given their lives, remains in the hearts of the people, the message states and continues: The calm firmness and courage demonstrated in face of the enemy that have put an end to numerous provocations demonstrate the political, moral and combative qualifications that the members of the brigades possess therefore, they merit our respect, admiration and affection.

On this day of national reencounter and patriotic reaffirmation, the message adds: I urge you to redouble your watchfulness and maintain a high degree of combativeness so that this unit can continue to be an impenetrable barrier for the enemies of our class, more so at this time that the fascist regime of the United States is overbearingly proclaiming its aggressive and criminal plans against the peoples of El Salvador and Nicaragua, threatening them again with its hate for our victorious and unswervable revolution. The message of the armed forces minister concludes: We are sure, dear comrades, that you will carry out your duty under all circumstances, as you have done for 20 years, the very distinguished mission of occupying and defending the borders of Cuba, the vanguard of communism on this continent.

COUNTRY FETES OCTOBER REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY

FL060235 [Editorial Report] Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish at 0131 GMT on 6 November begins live color coverage of the main ceremony to commemorate the 64th anniversary of the October Revolution held at Havana's Karl Marx Theater. The ceremony begins with the playing of the Cuban national anthem while the television cameras focus on the Cuban flag and a huge portrait of Lenin behind the speaker's podium and then move on to focus on each of the presiding officers. The Soviet national anthem follows. At 0135 GMT television staff announcer Manold Ortega introduces the Dorticos, Jorge Risquet Valdes, Julio Camacho Aguilera, Jesus Montane, Roberto Veiga and Jose Ramirez Cruz, all full or alternate members of the Cuban Communist Party. He also introduces Soviet Ambassador Vitaliy Vorotnikov and adds that members of the Cuban Institute of Friendship with Peoples and the Cuban-Soviet Friendship Association, as well as a special delegation from the Soviet-Cuban Friendship Society, the diplomatic corps and Soviet specialists working in Cuba, are present at the ceremony.

Veiga October Anniversary Speech

FL072007 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0157 GMT 6 Nov 81

[Speech by Roberto Veiga, alternate member of Cuba's Communist Party Central Committee Politburo, at Cuba's main commemoration of the 64th October Revolution anniversary at Havana Karl Marx Theater -- live]

[Excerpts] Comrade members and alternate members of Cuba's Communist Party [PCC] Politburo, comrade members of the PCC Central Committee Secretariat, comrade members and alternate members of the PCC Central Committee, Comrade Vitaliy Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR ambassador to our country, comrades sitting at the presidium, dear Soviet and Cuban comrades: The world's workers have two common anniversaries.

One of them is May Day when the entire world pays tribute to work, which transforms man into man to struggle for the unity of the working masses for the sake of a common cause: peaceful life free of exploitation; the society without classes. The other anniversary is 7 November. If May Day has a sense of solidarity and hope, the November date is a celebration of harvests, of beautiful dreams come true. That day, with the triumph of the Great October Socialist Revolution and the creation of the first state of workers and peasants, the world's exploited and oppressed saw a light in the horizon, because the sun that now shines on a new era of mankind was born that dawn.

The peoples of the world will be eternally grateful to the Soviet Union for having shown them the way of the definitive social emancipation of man and for the firm and unselfish solidarity it has offered over a period of more than 6 decades to the liberating struggle of all peoples. Because, since the triumph of the Great October Socialist Revolution, there has not been a single just cause in the most remote corner of the world which has not had the sincere and unlimited support of the beloved Soviet Union.

The Cuban revolution's history itself constitutes the most eloquent confirmation of that fact. If the triumph of the Great October [Revolution], which was an inspiration for several generations of Cuban revolutionaries, had not taken place, our people would not have consolidated their liberation struggle. Without the effective and opportune Soviet aid, we would not have been able to defend and consolidate socialism in our fatherland. Without the solidarity of the heroic Soviet people, we would have not survived the criminal economic blockade imposed on Cuba by Yankee imperialism more than 20 years ago.

Such material gains have to be added to the unquestionable individual freedoms and democratic rights which are guaranteed to the Soviet man by the socialist state, raising his full dignity to the highest levels of human rights. In the face of this evidence, what kind of argument can be used by the execrable demagogues who, with the aim of benumbing the consciousness of the peoples, set themselves up as alleged defenders of human rights while trampling on the most essential aspirations of the population's most humble classes and disadvantaged sectors? What kind of argument can be used by those who have revitalized the cold war policy and nuclear blackmail; those who, despite the noble aspirations for peace prevailing in the peoples, are aiming at the path of anticommunism and anti-Sovietism their ultrareactionary hysteria and their sick hatred for the socialist system and any other manifestation of social progress?

We are traversing truly dramatic times during which world security is being threatened by the insane warmongering policy of the present Yankee administration. Once again, the danger of a military adventure of incalculable consequences and proportions is looming over mankind. This atmosphere of tensions is intensifying as a result of the vertiginously fast arms race unleashed by imperialism, which is cynically attempting to justify it based on an alleged military imbalance favorable to the Soviet Union. Such story on the Soviet Union's military superiority constitutes an excuse incapable of standing up to a good number of tests which are no secret to anybody.

The imperialists do not stop talking about the alleged military advantage of a state whose first legislative action in the dawn of the 1917 triumph was to promulgate the decree of peace as an eloquent confirmation of socialism's essence. Peace is an essential premise of the Leninist principle of peaceful coexistence, the foundation of the foreign policy of the first state of workers and peasants and program of action of the glorious CPSU, leader of the great accomplishments of the Soviet people, today headed by the beloved friend of Cuba, Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev.

Old abuses have been resurrected against the countries of the socialist community, especially the Soviet Union and Cuba, using a language which is reminiscent of the times of cavemen and tribal conflicts. Against our fatherland, imperialism intensifies its threats and aggressions with impunity and absolute disregard for the most essential forms of international coexistence. They talk about installing subversive radio stations, naval blockades, direct aggression, even questioning our irrevocable friendship with the Soviet Union and the revolutionary and international principles which are firmly implanted in the midst of our people.

Our enemies should know that we are not frightened by their aggressive policy and we care less how they value our positions.

Twenty years ago we undertook the path of socialist building right in front of them, and throughout all these years we have learned about the high price that must be paid for preserving our legitimate gains and the right to build a future in the face of an anachronistic, hegemonic and stupid empire. They should know that our principles and ideology are not negotiable. We will never cease to be revolutionaries. The Cuban workers and all the people strongly embrace the statements expressed by Fidel when, echoing the deepest patriotic feelings of all Cubans, he pointed out: You, imperialist gentlemen, must know that the Cuban people will live with their revolution or will die with it to the last man and woman. [prolonged applause]

Do not be misled and accept the idea of exporting, as they do with the economic crises, the nuclear war, cold war and the policy of aggressions. And, if they stupidly and criminally choose the adventure of attacking us, they will clash with the defensive might of our arms, they will clash with the forceful and demolishing response that the revolution has prepared.

In the past few days we have witnessed the impressive demonstrations of millions of men and women, members of a vigorous and fighting people, unanimously voicing their condemnation of imperialism in unlimited support of the declaration of the revolutionary government in which it announces to the world that we will resist at whatever price necessary the Hegemonic, arrogant and fascist policy of the Yankee government and in support of the brilliant speech made by Comrade Fidel at the closing session of the second congress of the Committees for the Defense of the Revolution. [prolonged applause]

Our heads are high, the battle flags have been hoisted and we will answer "present" to any contingency that may be imposed upon us by the struggle. Our principles sum up the immortal sacrifice of those who preceded us. Besides our unchangeable dignity, principles and that ideology constitute the most valuable legacy left by Marx, Engels and Lenin to the generations which today traverse the victorious path they charted.

Our firm determination to defend those ideals at whatever price necessary is the most worthy tribute to the heroic people who 64 years ago hoisted the flags of Marxism-Leninism, to the communists who day after day devote their efforts to the scientific proletarian doctrine and to the Soviet man, the builder of che extraordinary changes and gains which have made the Soviet Union the mighty and invincible nation where the purest and dearest aspirations of the peoples are forged. [prolonged applause]

Long live the beloved Soviet Union! [shouts of "Viva"] Long live the indestructible friendship between Cuba and the Soviet Union! [shouts of "Viva"] Long live Lenin! [shouts of "Viva"] Fatherland or death! [shouts of "We shall win"] [prolonged applause]

## Speech of USSR Ambassador

FL061625 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0131 GMT 6 Nov 81

[Speech by USSR Ambassador to Cuba Vitaliy Vorotnikov at main commemoration of the 64th anniversary of the Great October Revolution at Havana's Karl Marx Theater -- live in Russian with simultaneous Spanish translation]

[Excerpts] Esteemed Comrades Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, Osvaldo Dorticos Torrado, Jorge Risquet and Julio Camacho, members of the Cuban Communist Party [PCC] Central Committee Politburo, Comrades Jesus Montane, Roberto Veiga and Jose Ramirez Cruz, alternate members of the PCC Central Committee Politburo, esteemed comrades at the Presidium, esteemed members of the diplomatic corps, comrade Cubans and Soviets, friends: Sixty-four years have elapsed since the Russian working class and the working peasantry, under the leadership of Lenin's party, defeated the government of the landowners and capitalists, raising very high the red flag of peace and work.

More than six decades of socialist building demonstrate what the Soviet people have been capable of doing after assuming the political control of their society and the responsibility for their country's destiny. These past years show that without the workers' power and without the socialist state system, neither could there have been nor would there be any path toward socialism. In a historically brief period of time, our enormous country, at the beginning poor and backward, has become a state with a highly developed industry and agriculture.

After defending the October gains during the terrible years of the civil war and in the battle to the death against fascism during the great motherland war, the Soviet people also decided their principal task, that of creation, building with selfless work, for the first time on earth, the developed socialist society.

A solid integral part of the world socialist system and an active and respected participant in it is the Republic of Cuba. The Cuban people wrote a brilliant page in the history of the liberation struggle. The revolution gave to the country the national liberation, eliminated the domination of foreign and local exploiters, established the workers and peasants government and assured to the workers a free and worthy life.

Cuba is firmly marching on the path of socialist building. The Cuban workers have attained great successes in the development of the economy, fulfilling in this way the agreements of the first and second congresses of their party. The materialization of the second congress' appeal on production and defense, two principal tasks, has become a deep-felt cause of all the people. Cuba's prestige in the international arena continues to grow consistently. As chairman of the Nonaligned Movement, Cuba participates very actively against imperialism's aggressive actions, for preserving and deepening the process of international detente and for transforming the international economic relations based on just and democratic foundations.

The holding in Havana of the 68th IPU meeting last September constituted a great event which likewise demonstrated Cuba's high prestige. In many countries, among them the Soviet Union, the brilliant speech of principles made by Comrade Fidel Castro at that forum was highly appreciated. In that speech, his appeal against the threat of a world nuclear catastrophe was strong and loud.

The CPSU and our country's men know very well and highly value the accomplishments of the Cuban people. United around their party and Central Committee, the relation of friendship and cooperation between our countries, parties and people continue to grow increasingly stronger based on Marxist-Leninist principles and socialist internationalism.

In a speech at the 26th CPSU Congress, Comrade Fidel Castro stated that the relations between the Soviet Union and Cuba are an example of fraternal friendship and respect. We are and will always be loyal friends of the generous and heroic people who helped us very much, he said. Along their long and difficult path, revolutionary Cuba has had to face up to many obstacles and imperialist pressures, threats and provocations, and the Soviet Union has always been at its side.

Today once more, in stressing the fraternal nature of our relations, I would like to repeat the statement made by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev: The Soviet Union was, is and will continue to be solidary with socialist Cuba. [applause]

Comrades: Lately the international situation was worsened. Imperialism's aggressive circles, above all those of the United States, are trying to reverse history's wheel by undermining detente and returning to the days of the cold war for the purpose of upsetting the existing military balance and attaining unilateral superiority. They have unleashed an unbridled arms race by increasing their war budget. NATO's decision of deploying U.S. intermediate-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe, the U.S. President's order to produce the neutron bomb and the insane thesis of the U.S. clique on the admissibility of limited nuclear war have alarmed the peoples of all continents.

Acting from positions of strength, imperialism aggressively and brazenly is creating crisis situations in various regions of the world and is intervening in the domestic affairs of other states. Opposing these plans of action of the imperialist forces -- so dangerous for peace -- is the firm peaceful course of the USSR foreign policy and the countries of the socialist community. As is well known, the first decree promulgated by the Soviet Government was the decree of peace and our party is invariably loyal to this Leninist course in its foreign policy.

The more aggressive the policy of imperialism becomes, the more determinedly the peoples will rise against it. The protests and indignation can be heard on all continents. It does not matter how angry the reactionary forces might become, because the cause of freedom and social progress will be invincible. The guarantee for this is the cohesion of world socialism and of the national liberation forces.

Comrades: The October Revolution became the flag of the great transformations that was raised with effort and determination over the 20th century by the working masses. Every day that goes by we get closer to the era when socialism, in one or another concrete and historic way, will become the social system predominating over the world.

Long live the 64th Great October Socialist Revolution anniversary! [shouts of "Viva"] Long live proletarian internationalism; [shouts of "Viva"] proved and powerful weapon of the international working class. Long live the indestructible Soviet-Cuban friendship! [shout of "Viva"] Thank you for your attention. [prolonged applause]

Castros At Reception

FL091440 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 9 Nov 81

[Text] Our commander in chief, Fidel Castro, first secretary of our party's Central Committee and president of the Council of State and the government, and Army Gen Raul Castro, second secretary of the party, first vice president of the Council of State and the government and minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, have attended the reception to mark the 64th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution hosted by Vitaliy Vorotnikov, the Soviet ambassador in Cuba. Other members of the Politburo, Secretariat and Central Committee, the Councils of State and Ministers, representatives of the political and mass organizations, members of the diplomatic corps accredited to Cuba and other guests attended the reception hosted by the sister nation.

CUBAN UN OFFICIAL CERTAIN OF U.S. ATTACK

PA062033 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1956 GMT 6 Nov 81

[By Manuel Velasco]

[Text] United Nations, 6 Nov (EFE) -- Cuba is "absolutely certain" the United States "is going to unleash an attack" against the island within 10 to 15 days, a diplomatic source told EFE today. A high-ranking Cuban official in the UN delegation gave this correspondent a great many details of what he termed "the greatest danger for Cuba since the triumph" of Fidel Castro's "revolution" in 1959.

"The situation is much more serious than the 1962 missile crisis," the diplomat asserted, although he declined to reveal his identity due to the nature of the information. This has been the first statement of a Cuban Government official since the publication today in the New York TIMES of an interview with Secretary of State Alexander Haig, who confirmed the rumors regarding the existence of plans and military actions [opciones] against Cuba and Nicaragua in connection with the war in El Salvador. It is necessary to stop this madness because, if there is an attack, let there be no doubt that we are going to reply," the Cuban diplomat stated.

"And this could be the beginning of a nuclear war," the official cautioned with alarm. He holds a high position in the Cuban delegation to the United Nations. He added that the plans of the Reagan administration against Cuba began "at least in October" but that up to 1 week ago there wasn't "the absolute certainty" that Washington was going to launch "an attack."

The official refused to disclose how the Havana government had reached that "opinion," but he said that in accordance with the U.S. preparations, the armed action "could have three levels." He listed them as follows:

1. A direct intervention in El Salvador against the FMLN guerrillas in which case, "if the revolutionary forces ask us for aid we would give it to reply to the aggression."

2. An operation in Nicaragua through the border with Honduras with which the Managua government could request "our help to defend itself in accordance with Article 51 of the UN Charter."

3. A naval blockade or a "provocation" against Cuba in a direct manner "so that when we respond they could present Cuba as the aggressor."

"The apparent contradiction among various Washington officials only confirms that the plans are under study and depend on President Reagan's decision." The Cuban official expressed surprise at the fact that that Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger was depicted in a New York TIMES article on Thursday as undecided and asking for specific plans from the State Department. "This is just like the contradictory intelligence reports, some of which say we are sending arms to El Salvador and some of which deny it," he added. The diplomat, who asserted that "over 1 million men and women are up in arms in Cuba" currently in view of the "imminent danger," denied that the Castro regime has sent arms to the Salvadoran guerrillas. The denial has already been made in Havana.

The Cuban source recalled Havana's "challenge" to Haig to "demonstrate" the sending of troops to El Salvador or Nicaragua as alleged by Washington. U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger said during a congressional session that "Cuba is a danger to Latin America. "We know that specific instructions and plans have come out of the meeting of Latin American military chiefs in Ft McNair," the source added.

These supposed plans "would take 1 week or 10 days to be processed from Washington to the respective capitals and back to the U.S. capital for their execution." Therefore within 7 or 10 days and before 15 days, aggression will come," he asserted positively. He also reported "the United States is trying to disguise its intervention with a multilateral force," and moves to this effect have been made with Honduras, Guatemala, Chile and Argentina, although he admitted that Buenos Aires' good relations with the Soviet Union "make its participation difficult.

"When we began to reveal these aggression plans 1 week ago, no one paid us much attention, but since the appearance of the New York TIMES article yesterday and the meeting with Haig today, it is something else," said the diplomat referring to U.S. public opinion.

He revealed that both the Interest Office in Washington, which has six officials, and the numerous representation in the United Nations have been in contact with politicians, congressmen, diplomats and newsmen "to prevent the madness." In the wake of this "diplomatic offensive," the U.S. press reflected, for the first time, the Cuban concerns and viewpoints.

Independent research by EFE and other media would seem to substantiate the idea that, the way things are now in El Salvador, the elections scheduled for March would not resolve the situation and that something would have to be done before that. This is the gist of the report in Wednesday's issue of the TIMES, which referred to "military options" against Cuba and Nicaragua, the substance of which was confirmed by Haig today.

According to Nicaragua and Cuba, the options would have to be set into motion before the end of the month, when elections will be held in Honduras, and their outcome could put into question Washington's alleged plans to create a multilateral force.

Cuban reports have denounced the maneuvers which were launched yesterday around the island by the Atlantic fleet with 36 ships and over 200 planes under the name of "Red-ex 1981." "This means ready (prepared, willing), like all others. In October they were called 'OSTRAC,'" a play on the letters in Castro's name," the diplomat said.

According to his interpretation, an oil embargo was rehearsed then, but we now have Cuban oil tankers, not Soviet tankers, and if there is an embargo we will run it anyway." He described the mobilization on the island as "a state on alert, initial step toward a state of war."

Plans for U.S. Intervention

PA080036 Paris AFP in English 1726 GMT 7 Nov 81

[Text] Paris, 7 Nov (AFP) -- Cuba is preparing to resist armed American intervention, according to one of President Fidel Castro's closest collaborators, Armando Hart. In an interview with the Paris-based newspaper LE MONDE, Mr Hart, the Cuban culture minister, said Cuba was currently being bombarded with threats. We read in the American press that the American leaders are preparing an armed intervention in Cuba and Central America. Any self-respecting nation would take the necessary counter-measures, and that is what we are doing, he said. Mr Hart said that a plan drawn up in Santa Fe, New Mexico by advisers to U.S. President Ronald Reagan foresaw a war of liberation against Cuba if propaganda does not suffice.

The phase of propaganda is massively underway, Mr Hart went on, notably citing anti-Cuban broadcasts from a new station Washington plans to beam as of next January. Two-thirds of these broadcasts could probably be jammed without any problem, he suggested.

The minister said the U.S. (?was probably) seeking a pretext for intervening and it believes it had found it [words indistinct] (?500) Cubans are with the Salvadoran guerrillas after transiting through Nicaragua. Mr Hart said this was totally false, adding that Havana had solemnly asked Washington to furnish proof of this allegation, (but) they did not answer -- it is a sign: They are preparing something, that is our conviction.

A conflict in an area as sensitive as the Caribbean would inexorably become generalized, and thus concerns the whole world, he said. He also expressed the view that any new Vietnam-type operation in the Caribbean would touch off a wave of opposition within the United States itself. Mr Hart, who is in Paris for the inauguration of a Cuban book exhibition, was to have talks with French officials.

EXPRESSIONS OF SOLIDARITY RECEIVED FROM MANY

FL051305 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 5 Nov 81

[Text] Another energetic condemnation of the renewed U.S. threats against Cuba was issued in Mexico City by the Latin American Workers Permanent Congress for Trade Union Unity, [CPUSTAL]. This organization asserts that such anti-Cuban campaign has an immediate objective the justification of a Yankee aggression against Cuba and, for this reason, expresses its unlimited solidarity with the Cuban workers, people and government, whose firm revolutionary attitude of defending its freedom and rights the CPUSTAL warmly salutes. CPUSTAL has also called on affiliates and friendly organizations and all workers and peoples in Latin America and the Caribbean to remain alert in the face of these preparations, to denounce them consistently and to intensify all solidary actions with Cuba. CPUSTAL itself has sent a message to the Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions with expressions of solidarity.

OCLAE Solidarity Exhortation

FL070246 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 6 Nov 81

[Text] The Permanent Secretariat of the Continental Organization of Latin American Students [OCLAE] has urged Latin American and Caribbean students to close ranks with the Cuban people as in the times of Giron and the October crisis in view of the threat of imperialist aggression against our country. The document notes that the people, youth and students of Cuba are mobilizing serenely, firmly and combatively throughout our country in response to the gross provocations of the U.S. administration. OCLAE also calls on the world's progressive and democratic forces to express their most resolute solidarity with Cuba and to denounce, with the utmost urgency, the aggressive plans of the United States.

USSR's Ustinov Support

FL071643 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 7 Nov 81

[Text] Marshal of the Soviet Union Dimitriy Ustinov has accused the U.S. Government of extensively using methods of international terrorism and impudently intervening in domestic affairs of other states. The CPSU Politburo member and USSR minister of defense spoke at the solemn ceremony commemorating the 64th anniversary of the October Socialist Revolution. Sitting at the presidium during the ceremony, which was held at the Kremlin's Palace of Congresses in Moscow, was CPSU General Secretary and USSR Surpreme Soviet Presidium Leonid Brezhnev, among many other leaders. Elsewhere in his speech, the defense minister of the Soviet Union mentioned that the United States has recently intensified its campaign of false accusations and threats against the Cuban revolution. Using absolutely unfounded pretexts, Ustinov asserted, the United States is increasing tensions with respect to Cuba and is directly threatening to take punitive actions. In closing his speech, he stated that the Soviet people have reached the 64th anniversary of the October Socialist Revolution more united than ever before to the CPSU and the Central Committee, headed by its beloved leader, Leonid Brezhnev.

MARTI CENTER ISSUES COMMENT ON 'RADIO FREE CUBA'

PA060057 Havana International Service in Spanish 2330 GMT 4 Nov 81

[Statement issued by the Cuban Center for Marti Studies read by Roberto Fernandez Retamar, director of the center, at Jose Marti National Library in Havana on 3 November -- recorded]

[Text] Ronald Reagan's administration has finally announced something that has been planned for many months, amid a hysterical anti-Cuban campaign: the initiation of broadcasts, under the sponsorship of the U.S. federal government and from U.S. territory, by a counterrevolutionary radio station that they have, with outright shamelessness, given the name of Jose Marti.

This action, considered by the international press to be a virtual declaration of radio war against Cuba, constitutes, in itself, an extraordinary act during times of alleged peace, a ridiculous return to times thought to have been permanently buried and, perhaps most significant, proof of the aberrant, beastly hatred that the incorruptible example of Cuba awakens in the Yankee leaders, a hatred of those that, as Marti himself once said, were variants of the womb of [word indistinct].

Our people, through the recent words of Commander Fidel Castro, have given a firm answer to this imperialist challenge. We have absolutely no fear of this or any other Yankee maneuver. If their radio waves can reach Cuba, ours can penetrate the United States, not with a mendacious and reactionary message, but with the voice of the truth, which the humble sectors of that country need more than anyone. We are infinitely stronger, morally, politically and ideologically, than the imperialists. Once again the arrogance that blinds the Yankee leaders, their disregard for the rights of peoples, their underestimate of the culture and dignity of the Latin American nations, their vulgar ignorance and atrocious simplism, which are typical of the fascist mind, have caused them to fall into a new and serious error that will soon turn against them.

The Center for Marti Studies, as an institution dedicated to researching the publicizing the works of the greatest Cuban revolutionary of the last century, profoundly supports the worthy position taken by Cuba in the face of this new attack. We adhere to the belief that the name of Marti is too great to be tarnished by the lips of Yankee fascists and we believe that this fact -- as a gross offense to the national feelings of the people of Cuba, as an insult to the dignity of the people of Latin America and as a mockery of the North America of the workers, the creators and the poor that Marti passionately loved and defended -- also requires a most vigorous and unanimous answer at the intellectual and academic levels. The democratic and progressive thought of the whole continent must be given an answer to this uncouth fascism. The challenge of the caves will be answered by the voice of culture.

We would like to point out initially that the creation of this station had already been proposed before Reagan's election. The report of the so-called Santa Fe committee, an extreme rightist document that has proven to be the current Yankee government's political platform for Latin America, states: Radio Free Cuba will be created under the overt responsibility of the U.S. Government to broadcast objective information to the people of Cuba. And it was added: If the propaganda fails, a war of liberation must be launched against Castro.

During the first meeting of intellectuals for the sovereignty of the peoples of Latin America, sponsored by Casa de las Americas and held in Havana in September 1981, ample information was made available about this Santa Fe document and a letter, addressed to the people and intellectuals of the United States, was issued. This letter was fraternally welcomed by a large and important meeting of American writers, which was recently held in New York. This is proof of the fact that our concern for the warmongering and interventionist political course taken by the U.S. Government is shared by sensible and learned men all over the world.

The crassness of giving Jose Marti's name to their radio station might only be explained by the fact that neither Reagan nor his advisers have ever read a single line written by the great Cuban patriot, something that should not really surprise us, coming as it does from these men.

It would be noteworthy if they were acquainted, not with Marti but with Washington, Jefferson, and Lincoln. Even newspapers like the New York TIMES, with a sense of prudence and greater knowledge than Reagan and his advisers have about the reality of our countries, called the president's attention to the fact that Marti was not an appropriate name for the purpose, since he denounced U.S. expansion in the Caribbean as a threat to all of Latin America. In the face of the scandalous ignorance demonstrated by Mr Reagan and his team, which must really worry humanity, it is an encouraging signal that opinions such as those expressed by the New York TIMES on this occasion are indeed formulated in the United States.

It seems that among the many things ignored by the current rulers of the United States is the fact that Jose Marti was the first and most radical challenger of the nascent U. S. imperialism at the end of the 19th century and of the ills that had already afflicted that country, which could only multiply as time went by and reach today's deplorable state, in which a few rulers with reactionary ideas, elected by the votes of only [number indistinct] percent of U.S. voters, claim for themselves the right to contradict the best U.S. democratic traditions and many of their current institutions and to implement policies that constitute the greatest threat faced by all of humanity for many years, including the U.S. people themselves, who would not survive the nuclear catastrophe their rulers threaten to unleash.

It greatly worries and surprises us that the imperialist government is in the hands of persons who have so little knowledge of the cultural and ideological values of our America that they go so far as to try to seize, as a banner in their fierce hatred of the Cuban people, the extraordinary forefather of the anti-imperialist struggle that bred our country. Such a thing can only come to the minds of those who confuse our people with the antisocial scum and traitors that our Cuban revolution was so glad to let go. These gentlemen's [words indistinct] is really disturbing for the whole world. If they act with such lack of realism and knowledge of history in relation to the political and social problems of our times, we must agree that the international situation is extremely serious and risky. Once again it is clear that irresponsibility and ignorant people have taken over the fundamental decisionmaking in the United States.

We Cubans take this opportunity to vigorously highlight the universal character of Jose Marti, who said in reference to the then nascent Yankee imperialism: I have lived inside the monster and I know its entrals. Marti was an expert on the greatness of American society in those times and on the decay that was already corroding the U.S. political system. He lived in the United States from 1800 to 1895 and while there wrote many of the most beautiful and brilliant pages that any foreigner has ever written about that country. No Latin American, perhaps no one at all, knew the United States so well during his time. That is why he was able to say: We love Lincoln's fatherland as much as we fear [name indistinct] fatherland.

A few hours before dying, on 18 May 1895, Jose Marti wrote, in his memorable letter to (Manuel Mercado), which precedes the Second Havana Declaration, that it was his duty to: Take steps in time, through the independence of Cuba, to prevent the United States from extending into the Antilles and thus falling, with added strength, upon our American lands. As much as I have done until now, and as much as I will ever do, will be aimed at that. In silence I have had to do this and only indirectly, because there are things that must be hidden if they are to be achieved and that, should they be proclaimed as they are, would give rise to obstacles too difficult to overcome and still achieve the goal. [I have sought] to prevent the building in Cuba, through a union [anexion] of the imperialists from over there and the Spaniards, of a path that should be blocked and that we are blocking with our blood, a path by which the peoples of our America could be annexed to the disordered and brutal north, which despises them. I have lived inside the monster and I know its entrals, and [words indistinct].

The man who wrote these words, the most advanced of the liberators of what he himself called our America, was, as Companero Fidel Castro clearly and courageously affirmed during one of the crucial moments in our history: The planner for the attack on the Moncada Barracks and, consequently, the precuror of the second, definitive independence of the countries south of the Rio Grande.

We must go out to meet indignity and lies with full force. In the face of the Yankee government's rude and cynical challenge, the Center for Marti Studies points out the fact that Jose Marti belongs not only to the people of Cuba, but to all peoples of our America and of the world, including the people of the United States.

Although his name is far beyond the reach of imperialist offense, it will be not only Cuba's voice, but the voices of many men of culture and political thought on the continent and throughout the world that shall be raised to denounce and unmask this dirty and immoral maneuver.

The Center for Marti Studies summons all intellectuals who are identified with the life and works of our national hero, both here and abroad, to strengthen, more than ever before, the presentation of Marti's figure as the model of a radical, Latin Americanist and anti-imperialist revolutionary. We exhort scientific and cultural institutions in the United States to publicize Marti's political and literary works in that country. We demand from those press agencies that have lent space to information about this radio station that they give equal space to this declaration in their press releases. And finally, we challenge the imperialist U.S. Government to give mass coverage in that country to the complete works of Jose Marti, the most notable ideologue of this continent and the most profound connoisseur of the peoples of both Americas during the past century.

Mr Reagan and his advisers have fallen into the trap of their own arrogance and ignorance. All of the hypocrisy, the pharisaism and the shamelessness of Yankee imperialists will again be brought out into the open. The challenge has been accepted. As Fidel has said, we shall see who is capable of enduring longer, who is morally and politically stronger.

HAVANA REPORTS PRESIDENT REAGAN PRESS CONFERENCE

FL110203 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 11 Nov 81

[Text] U.S. President Ronald Reagan today stated during a press conference that he has no intentions to send U.S. soldiers to any place on the planet. The U.S. ruler denied the rumors on preparation of plans to intervene militarily in Central America. Referring to the red-hot situation in El Salvador, Reagan said that the Salvadoran guerrillas and terrorist troops have failed miserably so far in their attempt to get the support of the Salvadoran people who, Reagan said, continue to support the military regime of Jose Napoleon Duarte.

The U.S. President said that statements he made in recent days had been manipulated by the press when he commented on the possibility of a limited nuclear war. Reagan accused the newsmen of taking his statements out of context. I was the first one to be surprised, Reagan said, when I saw the way my statements had been taken out of context. What I meant was a totally hypothetical situation in the framework of a number of strategic considerations, the U.S. chief of state told the press.

Elsewhere in this statements, Reagan announced that contacts between the United States and the Soviet Union will begin shortly on the limitation of nuclear arms in Europe. But, he reiterated his administration's plans of producing the B-1 bomber and, in that respect, he said "the aircraft is a fundamental part of the program for strengthening our nuclear strategic might."

Reagan began his fifth press conference since assuming the presidency by examining the national economic situation. In this respect, he asserted that there will be hard times in coming months. He also accused former administrations of leaving behind an inheritance of inflation, high interests, high national debt and a budget deficit.

MILIAN CASTRO, DELEGATION LEAVES FOR FAO MEETING

FL071418 Havana Voice of Cuba in English to North America and the Caribbean 0500 GMT 7 Nov 81

[Text] Agriculture Minister and Vice President of the Cuban Council of Ministers Arnaldo Milian Castro is [words indistinct] to participate in the 21st conference of the UN Food and Agriculture Organization, which opens Saturday. Also in the Cuban delegation are the vice president of the State Committee on Economic Cooperation, Jose Fernandez (Cossio), Deputy Minister of Agriculture Julio Cesar Balmaseda and Cuban Ambassador to the FAO Pedro Morales Carballo.

## GRENADA

### CUBAN TRADE GROUP ARRIVES; EXPERTS DEPART

FL101522 Bridgetown CANA in English 1430 GMT 10 Nov 81

[Text] St Georges, Grenada, 10 Nov (CANA) -- A two-man delegation from the Cuban Ministry of Foreign Trade has arrived in Grenada on an official visit, according to the government-owned Radio Free Grenada. The station reported last night that the Cuban delegation is headed by Amadeo Blanco, deputy minister of foreign trade, and includes Magarita Ruiz, subdirector of the Latin American division in the Ministry of Foreign Trade.

The radio said that the team is here to hold final discussions with officials of the Grenada Ministry of Trade on matters relating to the establishment of a Grenada-Cuba joint commission on foreign trade. The delegation will discuss among other things Grenada's trade with Cuba for 1982 and Cuban technical assistance to the country in the area of foreign trade, it said.

Meanwhile, a five-man team of technical experts from Cuba is leaving here today after an 8-day visit. Their discussions with government officials centered on the construction of a number of projects, including a prefabricated cement plant, an ice plant, several farming depots and sporting facilities. The visit followed the signing of a technical and cooperation agreement between the two countries in Havana in September. The agreement covers such areas as education, health, (?mining), agriculture, agroindustries and the construction of Grenadas international airport at Point Saline. Cuba and Grenada established diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level in 1979.

## JAMAICA

### PNP DELEGATION LEAVES FOR TALKS IN HAVANA

FL112348 Bridgetown CANA in English 2245 GMT 11 Nov 81

[Excerpts] Kingston, Jamaica, 11 Nov (CANA) -- A four-member team from the opposition People's National Party (PNP) left here today for Cuba to assure the Castro government that a future PNP administration would renew diplomatic relations broken by the Edward Seaga regime on 29 October, PNP officials said. The team will also thank the Cuban Government for assistance it has given to Jamaica as well as attempts to ensure the welfare of Jamaican students studying in that neighboring Caribbean island.

The party said that the team, being headed by PNP Vice President and former Foreign Minister Percival Patterson, would attempt to ensure continued collaboration on international issues of mutual interest and to safeguard Jamaica's national interest in both the short and long term. Other members of the delegation are Dr Winston Davidson, PNP executive member and a former junior health minister, a former ambassador to Havana and Moscow, Ben Clare, and D. Ramtalie, former parliamentarian and a PNP executive member. Mr Ramtalie replaces Dr Paul Robertson, a special assistant to opposition leader Michael Manley, who was originally named for the trip. They are to meet senior officials of the Cuban Government and Communist Party.

The government has a censure motion in Parliament against PNP General Secretary Dr D.K. Duncan for statements "supportive of a foreign power" with which Jamaica was at loggerheads. The same motion, to be debated tomorrow, also calls on Parliament to endorse the government's action. It arose out of Dr Duncan's statement dismissing the government's reason for breaking relations and announcing the party's intention to send its mission to Havana.

The PNP's decision has been criticized by the GLEANER newspaper, which in an editorial yesterday said the party's move was shallow and could be interpreted as an "act of treachery to the Government of Jamaica, and the majority of the people."

However, opposition leader Manley today pushed aside these charges. "The government did not see it fit to consult with her majesty's loyal opposition when they decided to break relations. It is now up to her majesty's loyal opposition to save her majesty from the embarrassment of their act," Mr Manley told CANA. Claiming that the grounds for breaking relations were flimsy, Mr Manley said that if any treachery was involved, it was on the part of the government for its treatment of "a friendly neighbor that had been supportive of Jamaica." "We are not bound by their crass errors of judgment in foreign policy," the opposition leader said.

## ST VINCENT

### OPPOSITION ASKS EQUAL TIME TO HEAR CUBANS

FL111846 Bridgetown CANA in English 1400 GMT 11 Nov 81

[Text] Kingstown, St Vincent, 11 Nov (CANA) -- St Vincent's opposition has called on Vincentians to demand to hear the Cuban case on U.S.-Cuban relations. The UPM [United People's Movment] call follows a recent lecture-discussion here by the coordinator of the Cuban desk in Washington, Myles Frechette. Mr Frechette a week ago charged that the Havana administration has "a remarkable capacity to create problems for the U.S. Government." The U.S. diplomat said that it was difficult for Cuba to escape the Soviets' orders even if it wanted to, in view of what he described as "Castro's heavy economic dependence on the Soviet Union."

The UPM spoke of "the clap-trap put out by Mr Frechette," and questioned in what way did the university center intend to stimulate discussions on U.S.-Cuban relations. What fairness and democracy was there in bringing American personnel twice, when there was a reluctance to bring Cuban officials to put their side of the story, the party asked. "Must our views of Cuba and Cuban-U.S. relations continue to be shaped by the U.S. State Department and its agencies?"

President of the St Vincent-Cuba friendship society, Caspar London, stated that for some time the society has been endeavoring unsuccessfully to solicit the assistance of the university center to get the Cuban ambassador to conduct a discussion. He added, however, that the society was still pursuing the matter.

## TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

### PEOPLE'S NATIONALISTS SCORE LANDSLIDE VICTORY

FL101245 Bridgetown CANA in English 0606 GMT 10 Nov 81

[By Trevor Yearwood]

[Text] Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, 10 Nov, (CANA) -- Jubilant crowds danced through the streets of this capital city early today to celebrate the landslide victory of the ruling People's National Movement (PNM) at yesterday's general election.

It was carnival all over as results showed that the party which has ruled this country for a quarter of a century had won a sixth successive 5-year term. On the basis of seats already declared and those for which it had unstoppable majorities in the counting, the PNM was assured of at least 26 seats in the 36-member House of Representatives. It had 24 last time.

The party was founded by Dr Eric Williams and won its first election in 1956. The country became independent in 1962 and changed to a republic in 1976. Dr Williams died in office last 29 March. Prime Minister George Chambers, taken out of the shadows as surprise successor to Dr Williams, fought magnificently in this first election as incumbent and smashed aside the opposition.

Mr Karl Hudson-Phillips of the Organization for National Reconstruction [ONR], who had been billed as Mr Chamber's biggest threat, suffered a humiliating rejection. He and all his candidates lost. Mr Hudson-Phillips did not take the rejection kindly. He said that the result of the poll was not a true reflection of the mood of the country. He also said that it was unlikely that the PNM would survive in the seat of power for another 5 years. He said the ONR had some of its supporters disenfranchised and wanted to "sound a word of caution to the new government lest they believe that the result is a true reflection of the mood of Trinidad and Tobago."

The PNM would not be able to hold the country for another 5 years, he predicted, while emphasizing that the ONR would not seek a violent solution to the country's problems. Mr Hudson-Phillips added that his party would continue to be "a peaceful non-violent party." His forecast was that "in less than 5 years, the ONR will come to power in Trinidad and Tobago."

Prime Minister Chambers scored an easy victory in the St Anns East constituency. His tally of just over 8,400 votes was the highest in the poll. The poll turned out to be a political graveyard for party leaders. The leaders of the Tapia House Movement (Lloyd Best), the National Freedom Party (Ramoeo Sampat Metha), the National Joint Action Committee (Makandal Daaga), not to mention Mr Hudson-Phillips himself, were badly beaten.

## Election Winners Listed

FL101441 [Editorial Report] Bridgetown CANA in English beginning at 0239 GMT on 10 November reports the results of the 9 November general elections. Of the 22 constituency races reported, the People's National Movement won the following:

Mrs Amoy Mohammed, Princes Town
Dr Cuthbert Joseph, Port-of-Spain East
Cyril Rogers, Point Fortin
Manick Ramsarran, Caroni East
Patrick Manning, San Fernando East
Overand Padmore, Port-of-Spain North
Kamaluddin Mohammed, Barataria
John Scott, Tunapuna
Elmina Clarke-Allen, Toco-Manzanilla
Winston Williams, Fyzabao
Mrs Norma Lewis-Phillips, Diego Martin East
Dr Joseph Laquis, Diego Martin Central
Leon Prevatt, Ortoire-Mayaro
Sham Mohammed, St Joseph
Ian Anthony, La Brea

Winners for the alliance comprising the United Labor Front, Democratic Action Congress and Tapia House Movement, were:

Basdeo Panday, Couva North
Kelvin Ramnath, Couva South
Pamela Nichoslson, Tobago East
James Auguste, Tobago West
Govindra Roopnarine, Siparia
Trevor Sudama, Oropuche
John Humphrey, St Augustine

OPPOSITION LEADER PANDAY RAPS ELECTION OUTCOME

FL111620 Bridgetown CANA in English 1542 GMT 11 Nov 81

[Text] Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, 11 Nov (CANA) -- Victorious Prime Minister George Chambers has been resting after "a hard month" while defeated opponent Basdeo Panday, leader of the opposition in the last parliament, rails about the implications of the outcome of last Monday's general election.

Mr Panday said yesterday that the majority of people of Trinidad and Tobago had demonstrated that they did not [want] change but preferred to support "corruption, inefficiency, and maladministration."

Mr Panday said it was quite clear that the people of this country were "not interested in roads, electricity, water, telephones, high prices or lack of basic food supplies. They want to be a nation of complainers, and I am afraid they will get that chance to complain to the PNM (People's National Movement)." He said the results of the elections were disappointing, and the system had excluded from Parliament "very good men" who had a contribution to make to the country"

Mr Panday was critical of the parliamentary system. "This election proved that the Westminister parliamentary system is unsuited to our society." He said that the parliamentary system "excluded about half of the population from the political mainstream" -- a situation which alienated a substatial portion of the population from the political decision-making. Mr Panday charged that this alienation would breed dissatisfaction in the country.

He claimed that the PNM government would not be able to tackle the problems of the country, since that party did not have the capacity to deal with them. He predicted that the country will see a period of rising prices, shortages of basic foodstuffs and corruption. The United Labour Front leader said that the opposition would continue to struggle for political and parliamentary reforms, as well as national unity. Mr Panday said the industrial struggle would continue "even though that job is now harder."

Elections 'Not Fair'

FL111850 Bridgetown CANA in English 1834 GMT 11 Nov 81

[Excerpts] Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, 11 Nov (CANA) -- The National Joint Action Committee (NJAC), a left-wing party which failed to win a seat in last Monday's general election here, has called for a stepup in pressure against the People's National Movement (PNM) govenment. At a press conference, party leader Makandal Daaga (Geddes Granger) said it was to protest the way the poll was conducted. The elections were neither free nor fair, he said.

Other parties, badly mauled by the PNM when it took 26 of the 36 parliamentary seats at stake, have been licking their wounds in public. The ONR [Organization for National Reconstruction] failed to win a seat. The ULF [United Labor Front], which was in a three-party alliance, took eight, with the Democratic Action Congress (DAC), another alliance member, taking the two in the holiday island of Tobago.

Mr Daaga said the NJAC would adopt a policy of noncooperation with the government until there were free and fair elections. The party said many of its members were unable to vote, in some cases because their names were not on the list at the polling stations. The same claim was made by Mr Hudson-Phillips, who said thousands of his party supporters had been disenfranchised. Mr Daaga called for a revamping of the electoral system, while Mr Panday called for a new body -- drawing representatives from all parties -- to oversee elections.